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FEBRUARY

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 3.

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Whole No. 55.

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From the New Orleans Bulletin.

TEXAS.

The following abstract of the land law of Texas, embraces all its principle features, and will be interesting to a large portion of the citizens in the United States. It will be seen that the land office opens in February; and that the infant republic commences by offering a bonus for matrimony, which in all new countries, is a course of policy both moral and political, which deserves to be commended and encouraged.

1. The general land office is to be established at the seat of government. The chief officer to be called the Commissioner General of the Land office; and to hold his place for three years, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and power to appoint clerks, &c.

2. All patents issued, shall be in the name of the republic of Texas.

3. No persons connected with the land office, shall be allowed to purchase or trade in land directly or indirectly, under heavy forfeitures and penalties.

4. There shall be a county surveyor, with as many deputies as may be necessary, for each and every county, to reside at the county seat, who shall certify under oath to all surveys in said county, who shall receive a fee of five dollars for every survey and plat of a league of land, and in proportion for a less quantity. Books shall at all times be open for inspection; and a fee of 50-100 cents paid for each examination.

5. There shall be a commissioner and two associate commissioners for every county to be elected by Congress and styled the Board of Land Commissioners, to meet at the county seat, and pass upon all claims to land rights, and pass upon the same. The Presidents of the board shall be receivers of public money, under bonds of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of their duty.

6. Every person claiming land under the colonization laws, or by residence in the country at the declaration of independence, shall take and subscribe to the following oath:—“I, A. B. do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of Texas at the date of the declaration of independence—that I did not leave the country during the campaign of the spring of 1836 to avoid participation in the struggle—that I did not refuse to participate in the war, and that I did not aid or assist the enemy—that I have not previously received a title to my quantum of land, and that I conceive myself justly entitled, under the constitutions and laws, to the quantity of land for which I now apply”—all to be substantiated by two or more good and credible witnesses.

7. All persons claiming land by inheritance or purchase, must prove that the persons of whom they claim to purchase or inherit, was entitled to the land, and no person can receive a grant either as assigned, or in the name of the original claimant, unless he is actually a resident of the republic at the time of making the application for the grant.

8. There shall be a clerk and register for each county.

9. An appeal from the decision of the board of commissioners may be had to the district court where the claimant lives to substantiate his claims and title.

10. When a claimant has obtained his certificate from the board, the county surveyor is authorized to survey his lands immediately agreeable to the existing laws, provided, however, that the settler or occupant shall have preference, when the claims are otherwise equal; and individuals who are entitled to six months preference shall have the right of locating upon any vacant lands of the Republic, without regard to any improvements made by persons who have settled in Texas since the Declaration.

11. In all cases the oldest occupant and settler have the preference; and persons claiming by inheritance, or assignment, shall apply for such certificate in the county where the testator died, or the assignee lived at the time.

12. Justices of the Peace for the county or territories, may settle land disputes, or summon jurors for arbitration.

13. The Commissioners of the General Land Office may issue patents for all surveys made regularly and according to law in all respects, previous to the closing of the Land Office in 1835, on the claimant proving his title to the same.

14. No single grant shall be located on more than two surveys.

15. All single men who have contributed to the service of the country, and were citizens at the Declaration of the independence and have since remained, or may do so within one year, shall be entitled to the balance of a league and labor.

16. All conditions annexed to grants under the colonization laws are hereby cancelled, and the titles of such lands are hereby ratified and confirmed, provided that all dues upon such lands be paid to the commissioner within six months after the Land Office is opened.

17. All Empresarios contracts having ceased on the day of the Declaration of Independence, all the vacant lands of Texas are the property of the Republic, and subject alone to the disposition of the government.

18. Every volunteer who arrived in the Republic after the 2d of March 1836, and before the 1st August, 1836 and who has or may hereafter receive an honorable discharge, and taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, or who may have died shall receive the quantity of land by this act, secured to original colonists: All who have entered the Republic since the Declaration of Independence, previous to the 1st Oct. 1837, and who reside there with their families, will be entitled to 1280 acres; and single men, if married before the 1st day of Oct. 1837 an additional quantity of 640.

19. All officers and soldiers who engaged in the service of Texas previous to the 1st March, 1837, whose families are now here or may arrive within twelve months from the date of their discharge, shall be entitled to the same quantity of land as they would have been entitled to if their families had emigrated with them to the country.

20. The General Land Commissioner shall pay the government fees fixed by the existing laws under which they emigrated.

21. The holders of government land scrip will be entitled to its amount of land, the expenses of surveying to be defrayed by the government of Texas.

22. When two or more locations have been made, or the title granted for the same piece of land, or when titled surveys conflict with each other, the party who has his title of survey of subsequent date may on showing the fact have his title cancelled and a new order of survey issued for the quantity of land claimed.

23. The several land offices shall open and go into operation on the first Thursday in February, and be confined in their operations to the citizens of Texas at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and to the volunteer soldiers who served previous to that time. The offices shall be opened for this class of citizens alone after which the legal claimants shall be entitled to their lands as herein provided and directed.

24. Each county in the Republic shall constitute a section and the county surveyor shall have a map, on which a plot or plan of all deeded lands in such county shall be exhibited.

In our paper of the 8th inst., we gave a list of the Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year for the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad. We stated that A. A. McWhorter Esq. had been elected President, such was the case, but that gentleman has since declined accepting the appointment, which we very much regret, as his efficient and laborious service during the past year has greatly advanced the interests of the company; We however regret less, the loss of his service, as the place is to be filled by one not less zealous in the cause, the Rev. J. D. Williams.—*Wetumpka Argus.*

From the N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.

TREMENDIOUS CONFLAGRATION!!

At this moment, 11 o'clock Wednesday night, a destructive fire is raging in our city. It broke out about ten o'clock, in that row of five story stores, situated on Front Levee, just above Bienville street, commencing in the warehouse of Ferguson and Parker—how it originated, we could not learn. In a short time it extended to the Stores of Delassus & Montreuil, Winston & Shall, S. Locke & Co. and other adjoining buildings on Front Levee, the breeze being fresh from the south east, the flames extended across the entire block to Old Levee, enveloping all the stores, and other tenements on that street, from Bienville to Custom House street.

Since penning the above, the fire has crossed over Old Levee, and seized upon several stores situated on the lower side of the street. For a time it was thought it would extend to Chartres street, but through the active exertions of the different companies it is greatly checked at that quarter. On the upper side of Old Levee street, it continues with unabated fury; but on front Levee, its progress has been arrested. Fears are entertained that the whole of the block bounded by Front

Levee, Bienville, Old Levee, and Custom House, will be destroyed. The sparks and cinders are flying about in the most alarming manner, to a great distance.

We can form no estimate of the loss, but it is immense. We have heard several remarks that it is the greatest fire that has ever occurred here. This calamity, coming so soon after the many severe blows which our city has sustained, will be severely felt.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Thursday the fire was in a great measure subdued—leaving four or five stores on the upper side of Old Levee, nearest the Custom House on Front Levee, still more or less injured.

In the hurry and confusion we can hardly tell who has suffered. The office of the Louisiana Advertiser, was entirely consumed with eight or ten stores on the same side of the Old Levee and that of Morris Sniffen & Co, opposite. Further particulars in our next.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1837.

Mr. WEBSTER appeared and took his seat.

Mr. McKean presented a petition on the subject of Texas.

Also a petition on the same subject by Mr. MORRIS.

Mr. KNIGHT presented the petition of the Rhode Island Temperance Society, for an amendment of the law authorizing the supply of ardent spirits in part rations for the navy referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama presented the petition of the clerk of the Patent Office, for increase of salary: referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution discharging that Committee from the further consideration of the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, relative to the relinquishment and re-location of certain bounty lands in that State, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Public Lands: adopted. Also, a bill appointing commissioners to examine individual claims upon the United States, with amendments: read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee Roads and Canals, reported a bill making appropriations for the removal of the Red River raft: read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. MORRIS offered the following resolutions, remarking that he had prepared them by way of amendment to those offered by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) In drafting them he had as far as his own opinion would permit, followed the text of those to which he had alluded, yet with variations calculated, in his view, to protect the right of petition, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press.

In offering the resolutions, the Senator from South Carolina had thrown the glove and with expression of triumph asserted that none in the Senate could vote, in his opinion, against his views. He however, dared to enter the lists single-handed, and engage with him. He wished the resolutions laid on the table and printed, and when considered, that they be taken up and acted upon one by one in order.

After being read by the Secretary.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed his hopes that his proposition would meet with general favor from the Senate. He had expected some trifling opposition, but nothing in the light of the present movement. It was however, now decided that no concession or sacrifice would satisfy the opposition. We had here a fair specimen of the doctrine in full color. Yes; here was displayed the absolute creed of the Abolitionists fully developed; and from this he had little hope that his desire to promote the harmony of the Union would be gratified. He, however, sternly denied throughout the charge brought against him by the gentleman who had offered the resolutions.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby, is, instructed to communicate to the Senate such information as he has, and the Department contains, upon the following matters, to wit:

The number of troops, including allies, which have been employed in the war with the Seminole Indians from its commencement to this time;

The number now in the service; The authority under, and by which, allies have been employed, and the terms and conditions upon which they do or have served;

The amount of naval force, if any that has been employed on this service, and whether, and to what extent, it has been employed on land, if steam vessels have been employed, and how many, and for what kind of service.

The number of persons employed by the United States that have been killed, or have perished from wounds, or other causes, in the several campaigns;

The entire disbursements made by the United States to carry on this war up to this time;

The probable arrears now due;

The whole number of the Seminole population at the commencement of hostilities: the number of warriors, there; the number killed, and the number taken prisoners by the United States; the number that has come in and voluntarily surrendered; the number of warriors that have emigrated; the number still remaining, the number of other corps who have emigrated, and the number remaining the probable number of arms possessed by the Seminole Indians at the commencement of the war, and the sources from which they have obtained supplies of ammunition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GRENELL,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of five years half-pay, allowed by law to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers who die in the service of the United States, to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the regular army who have died, or shall die in the service, or in consequence of wounds received in battle.

On motion of Mr. GRANT,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire, into the expediency of abolishing by law the postage upon newspapers, and that said Committee report to this House first, as to the policy of abolishing postage upon all newspapers distributed per mail in the respective counties where each paper so distributed may be published, and secondly, as to all newspapers sent per mail into any part of the United States.

On motion of Mr. GRANT,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of a drawback of the duties to all goods wares, and merchandises which may hereafter be exported in original cases, cases chests, boxes trunks, or other packages, either from the district where they were originally entered, or from any other district to any foreign dominions, whether immediately adjoining the United States or otherwise; and, also to abolishing the duties on foreign wheat and ashes.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a customhouse house and public store-house in the city of New Orleans; and into the expediency of extending the limits of the port of New Orleans, so as to include the city of Lafayette.

On motion of Mr. LAWLER,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a third district of the United States Federal Court, to be held at the town of Tuscaloosa, to consist of the counties of Marion; Fayette, Walker, Pickens, Sumpter, Marengo, Green, Perry, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Randolph, Chambers, Benton, Taladega, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa.

On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Jacksonville to Asheville, in Alabama, crossing the Coosa river at Sawyer's ferry. Also, a route from Jacksonville Alabama, by Tallapoosa, to Cambleton, Ga. Also, to discontinue the route from Bellefont by Larkinsville, Trenton, Lowville Hazle Green cross roads, to Athens, Alabama, and from Salem, Tennessee, by Larkin's Fork and Scraper, to Bellefonte. Alabama; and establish a route from Salem, Tennessee, by Larkin's Fork, Trenton, Larkinsville, Santa Longston, Wayett, Coffee, or Ben. Snodgrass, to Claysville, Alabama; and a route from Bellefonte to Scraper, Alabama.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of amending the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837, so as to extend the benefits of said act to all cases of horses or other property of officers as well as other soldiers, and to mounted rangers in the military services of the United States, lost or destroyed in such service since the 18th day of June, 1812:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Both Houses of Congress have been crowded excited—angry—fussy—furious—and every thing else. The Vermont Anti-Slavery Re-

solutions have been before the Senate and given rise to an angry discussion there, and the Mississippi contested election has been before the House of Representatives. Having neither the power of clairvoyance nor ubiquity, I have been a seer but half that has been done. By the aid however of but two pair of eyes, I believe I can give you all that is worth writing.

U. S. SENATE.

The Vermont Resolutions came before the Senate as soon as petitions were presented to the House. Mr. Swift of Vermont, presented the Resolutions, and after reading them he commented at some length upon their character, and in defence of the character of his constituents. He contended that Vermont had a perfect right to present such resolutions to the U. S. Senate and the Senate had no right to reject such resolutions. They asked Congress not to annex Texas to the Union;—to stop the Slave Trade between the States, and to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and he contended that Congress had the power to consider all the resolutions asked.

Mr. Prentiss—Mr. S.'s colleague—as assumed the same position, and defended in strong language the character of his constituents.

Mr. Preston opposed the Resolutions and a Report which accompanied them. He was willing to receive them, but said their doctrines were calumnies, libellous and disreputable. Had they not come from a sovereign State he should move their rejection. Mr. P. also compared the moral character and the observance of the laws in the North, and said the South observed at all points as much as the North.

Mr. Strange and Mr. King commented severely and in unmeasured terms upon the Report and resolutions of the Vermont Legislature.

Mr. White made some remarks when the resolutions were received, ayes 26 noes 12, and laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the Journal was read, the Mississippi Contested Election came up for discussion, and gave rise to a debate which continued until the close of the session. Before the debate was closed an order was passed to make the subject the special order of the day until disposed of by the House. Messrs. Prentiss and Word were allowed seats upon the floor, and empowered by the House to take part in the discussion upon this question.

During the morning, also a motion was made in the form of a resolution from Mr. Brownson of New York, stating that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, not being members of the 26th Congress, are not entitled to their seats. This is the resolution now before the House.

A sad exciting quarrel between Messrs. Wise of Virginia, and Gholson of Mississippi, preceded its introduction. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, presented a paper from Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, who is confined to his room, in regard to the Mississippi election.

A motion was made to print the document, which Mr. Wise opposed, on the ground that the two claimants had printed their own papers, and therefore the House should not print the documents of the second party.

Mr. Gholson immediately and without cause, construed the remarks of Mr. Wise into a personal intimation on the part of Mr. W. that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were unwilling to print their own papers for themselves. The following brief and angry dialogue ensued as soon as the member of Virginia had resumed his seat.

Mr. Gholson—“The remarks of the members are unworthy of the gentleman from Virginia, and a member of this House.”

Mr. Wise—“If impudence and ignorance will make a blackguard, there is one”—(turning round and pointing towards Mr. Gholson who sat just behind him.)

Mr. Gholson—None but a scoundrel would make use of such an expression.”

The Speaker and the members of The House here interferred, and checked the personal controversy for the present.

The debate continued on the preliminary merits of the election for some time, when Mr. Dawson of Georgia brought forward a resolution requiring the two belligerents to make some apology to the House for violating the rules of the House. The resolution was read, and required from each an apology for breaking the established orders and rules.

Mr. Wise said, he was glad the gentleman from Geo. had given him an opportunity to set himself right before the members of the House. He thought the paper represented from Mr. Claiborne by Mr. Howard of Maryland, ought not to be printed at the expense of the House, after the claimants had printed their own papers, at their own expense.

To my utter astonishment, continued Mr. W. and surprise, the member from Mississippi, rose and applied expressions to me,

such as the House have heard. Applying such language to me, which I must confess, excited my personal feelings, I was led to say to the member from Mississippi, in hearing of the House, what I have often thought of him.

Here the Speaker called Mr. W. "to order," and the House joined in the call.

Mr. Wise said he could not make an apology to the House for what he said unless he made remarks of a personal character, in vindication of himself. The House would suffer no remarks of a personal character to be made, and Mr. W. continued by making a proper apology to the House, for violating its rules of order. In conclusion, he said he had no apology to offer, and could offer none, to the member from Mississippi.

Mr. Gholson followed, and began his remarks by applying to Mr. Wise the terms *low and unworthy*. The House and Speaker both called Mr. Gholson to order and Mr. G. however, concluded in the following words: "I replied to him in the same strain that his vulgarity required."

Mr. Dawson's resolution was then on motion of Mr. Glascock, laid upon the table. Mr. Mercer of Virginia, then brought forward a resolution saying that as warm words had passed between S. J. Gholson and H. A. Wise, in the House of Representatives, they would not pursue the quarrel out of the House of Representatives.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table by Mr. Jenifer of Maryland.

Mr. Mercer called for the yeas and nays, and the House seconded the call. The vote was strong however, against Mr. Jenifer's motion, and the House refused to lay upon the table yeas 78, nays 123.

Mr. Howard of Maryland followed after the announcement of the yeas and nays, and said he hoped this matter might be brought to a close amicably. Mr. Howard said in plain words, he thought the construction of the member from Mississippi, upon the remarks of the member from Virginia was hasty and wrong. The member from Virginia was opposed to the printing of a document which he, Mr. Howard, had introduced from Mr. Claiborne, who is ill and confined to his room. What Mr. Wise had said he interpreted as a disposition to deal equally with all the parties concerned. Messrs. Prentiss and Word had chosen to print their own documents, and he understood Mr. Wise to say nothing more than a disposition to treat the two parties alike. Mr. H. asked if his construction was correct.

THE CANADA EXCITEMENT—OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF COL. M'NABB.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Whig.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

News has reached us this morning that Mr. Nabb, the noted commander of the British forces at Chippewa, opposite Navy Island, has published an official bulletin, of course under the authority of Sir Francis Head, acknowledging approving and defending the attack made a fortnight since at Schlosser, upon the American Steamer Caroline—the attack upon American soil—the murder of American citizens—the destruction of American property, and the whole act, even to the sending of the Caroline on fire over the Falls of Niagara. The official Bulletin of Mr. Nabb is published in the New York papers of Saturday, and may reach you before my letter announcing the fact. Mr. Nabb's excuse for approving and sanctioning this outrage, for he does both in the terms of high praise, is that the Caroline belonged not to Americans, but to the Canada "pirates," as he calls the Patriots on Navy Island and in the provinces of Upper and lower Canada, as well as all who enlist in her behalf. Being pirates, he argues that he was right to enter upon natural territory for their destruction, and to attack all unarmed boats at midnight, even though fastened to a wharf and attached to the soil of a friendly nation. I offer no comment upon the first outrage or upon that which seems to be worse than the first—the approval and commendation of the act, and have only reminded you of Mr. Nabb's official bulletin for the purpose of saying that it has created a good deal of excitement in this city, where it has been among both the "officials" and unofficials town talk through the day. Hitherto the sympathy of those in authority here has warmed towards the royalists of Canada. The Government has gone to the farthest verge of neutrality, and expressed a disposition to do all that Great Britain would have her to do, and yet, while General Scott is upon the border of our territory with a large armed force of Americans assembled for the purpose of preserving neutrality, and of cutting off all communication and all supplies from the Patriots arrayed against British troops, we find a British commander approving of an act almost as disgraceful as the burning of this metropolis by the British troops in the last war.

Mr. Nabb even goes so far as to name the commander of the expedition, who it appears was a man by the name of Drew, a captain in the Royal Navy—the name of those who accompanied him are also promised to the public in order that they may be the more distinguished for their gallantry I should not be surprised if this news from Canada were to call forth some comments from either the members of the Senate or House. If so you will learn the character of such comments.

MONDAY EVENING.

The business before Congress to-day has been interesting. The Senate have had under impartial consideration a bill for preserving neutrality between the United States and its neighboring territories. The bill is to meet the Canada excitement, and in an act in addition to the act of 1818, in regard to the neutral relations between the United States and Foreign powers. The only difference is that the bill introduced to-day has special reference to Texas, Mexico and Canada. The act of 1818 allows any Foreign power or any port of any Foreign power to send to the United States to purchase arms and the munitions of war—the Government, however, neither prohibiting the seller or the buyer in such cases beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. This act, which originated with the committee of Foreign relations, has especial reference to the countries bordering on the U. States, and makes no alteration of the former act in its operation on countries not bordering on the United States. It goes the whole in preserving neutrality, and in the case of Canada will act in such a manner as to starve out the patriots on Navy Island, or compel them to come to blows with John Bull's army at Chippewa.

In introducing the bill this morning Mr. Buchanan, said, that if any thing under heavens could have prevented him from bringing forward this bill, it would have been the news in the morning papers which contained Mr. Nabb's official announcement of the outrage upon the Caroline. It seemed, he said, that that outrage had been sanctioned by the British authorities, and it was with emotions of great regret, that he had read the declaration. He did not believe that the British Government at home would sanction such a violation of neutrality, and it was his sincere convictions of duty, and nothing else, had prompted him to bring in this bill.

Mr. Ruggless of Maine was opposed to pressing the consideration of the bill to-day. He wished that Maine might be protected in her boundary as well as Upper Canada. He had learnt there were some important despatches in the country in relation to the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, and he wanted them to come to light before the bill passed, in the hope that some amendment might be incorporated in the bill which should give some security to the State of Maine.

Mr. Buchanan was not willing to identify the question, but consented to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and to make it the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The House have done nothing of importance beyond the reception of some hundred of petitions.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Northern Mail is just in, bringing Buffalo and Rochester dates to the evening of the 13th, and from Navy Island to the 12th. Particulars below.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Jan. 13.

NAVY ISLAND.—There was really a tremendous cannonading at Navy Island last night. It commenced about 11, and lasted till 2 and was kept up with the greatest spirit on both sides. Near Schlosser, it sounded like an incessant roar of artillery.—The wind being favorable, it was heard distinctly in this city. A friend says he counted above 300 reports. By extracts from an extra of the chronicle Office, at Niagara, in another column, it will be seen that part of the 24th regiment have arrived from Montreal.

The unwonted activity on the Canada shore is probably owing to their presence. In addition to cannon, shot the Canadians threw a large number of bombs. A letter from the Island, dated this morning, to a young gentleman of this city, states that none were killed, but it is reported that some 3 or 10 were wounded. We have no information on which we can rely, as to the loss of the British.

About 12 o'clock last night, the Express came up from Schlosser with information that Van Rensselaer and all his force had landed on our shore, and it was thought they were coming up the river with the intention of crossing over to Canada at Black Rock. The alarm bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, guns were fired and many doubtless thought that the city was about to become the scene of a conflict. The Governor and General Scott repaired to the Rock, where in a short time the Militia, artillery, and City Guards were assembled. The report that the Navy Islanders had left their position turned out to be unfounded, and the military force returned this morning to the city. Gov. M. and Gen. N. we understand, have gone down to Schlosser.

The Eagle was thronged from morning to night yesterday, by our citizens, anxious to pay their respects to Gov. Marcy and General Scott. The city has been kept in such constant commotion for the last few weeks that every inhabitant, hopes to see quiet once more restored, and the arrival of Gov. M. and Gen. S. was hailed as the harbinger of peace. We sincerely hope that these anticipations will prove to be true.

In the afternoon the Governor, accompanied by General Scott reviewed in the Court House Park, the 23rd, 25th, and 7th regiments of artillery—forming part of General Burr's Brigade, and afterwards the portion of General Burr's Brigade of Infantry now in this city. The latter were reviewed on Court st. between Pearl and Franklin sts., very near the same ground where Gen. Scott drilled his men for some months before the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, in 1814. The fine companies of the City Guards passed in the review in front of the Eagle Tavern.

Time, which has wrought such changes in the aspect of our city, has left its marks upon the gallant is yet unbroken. Amid the throng that surrounded him, his plumed head towered far above the multitude. Although he travelled night and day from Washington, and arrived here at midnight, he was hard at work in the morning, before many of our citizens had awaked their breakfast.

In the evening, the members of the Common Council waited on his Excellency, and General Scott, after which the members of the several Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, in full costume, called to pay their respects.

LATER.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv.—Extra, }
January 13, 5 o'clock, P. M. }

The following was received from our special messenger after our paper went to press.

Correspondence of the daily Com. Adv.

Grand Island, Friday Evening, Jan. 12, 1838.

I spent several hours on Navy Island at Gen. Van Rensselaer's head quarters, a long house, from which the family had moved to Col Ayres' quarters on Grand Island, whose generous hospitality I am at present enjoying. They left on the Island, a yoke of oxen, which are very serviceable to the soldiers,—a cow, which supplies the officers with milk—twenty-four pigs, some of which have been slaughtered, and a few fowls. There are but two houses on the Island, used by the General, and for the "grand round." They live comfortably, considering, especially since the capture of the British Fort.

Three loads had been bought and paid for in silver, at the rate of about \$30 per bbl. The Patriots got wind of it, and a party went and took 17 barrels.

This was the work which we mentioned yesterday, as having been stolen from Black Rock. I dined with Gen. Van Rensselaer, on some of the pork, and what beans the bomb-shell didn't spill, and he related the story of the capture with much glee. At his left sat Old Sam Johnson—(I believe his name)—the Chief of the Catawagus tribe, who came there to proffer the services of his warriors.

Col. Ayer informs me that more shots have been fired on Grand Island, some of which men had brought in. The American troops are comfortably situated, and while I write, are soundly snoring on the straw, and we are a blazing fire.

Eleven o'clock, P. M.—A cannonading has commenced from the Canada shore, which has been kept up with spirit for the last half hour. There have been fired 200 guns, some dozen bomb shells, and one or two rockets. I sit where I can see every flash. 'Tis a splendid spectacle. All the shells but one have burst in the air. They are throwing away ammunition I calculate the chance of their hitting any body on the Island as 1 in 7, 654, or thereabouts. But two or three shots have been fired from Navy Island. I hear a stray ball whistle now and then, but nothing near enough to be at all terrific.

No boats are on the Canada side of the river, and the cannonading still continues. An assault upon the island is out of the question. One from the Island upon Chippewa is boldly talked of. The men have even volunteered for the expedition. The fire, which commenced so furious, has slackened away, and I now hear and see about two shots per minute. They had fired away about 700 pounds of powder. A few more guns have been fired from the Island, and the royal batteries are silenced, for the time at least. The guns have cooled and the cannonading has recommenced with a shot from Navy Island occasionally. I have heard cheering from both sides.

The force on the foot of Grand Island,—about 150,—many of whom are without arms, talk of moving. Such is the suggestion of the General. The Colonel wont start without further orders. He has sent for muskets, and thinks, and I believe rightly, that if he stays on the island at all, he is the spot. Here is the front of the frontier view of every movement and every battle. For my sake I hope they will stay at present.

Morning.—The firing continued at intervals all night, and has been the heaviest cannonading they have had during the war. The firing during the latter part of the night, was from both sides, and each, like a woman, wanted the last word.

While putting the above in type, a heavy cannonading from Navy Island could be distinctly heard amid the usual noise and bustle of our streets. We shall probably hear this evening the result. Pretty warm work may be confidently anticipated.—The regulars now opposite the Island, will hardly be as peaceably disposed as were the volunteers under McNabb.

By the last Eastern mail we received from Messrs. Clay and Chapman the following letters, which we cheerfully insert for the information of those interested.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan'y 13, 1838.

Sir—As they relate to subjects of deep interest to a respectable portion of my constituents, I will thank you to insert in your useful paper, the enclosed copies of two bills reported from the Committee of Public Lands in the Senate: one "to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," and the other "to establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama."

The object of the first is to revive the former pre-emption law, without any material modification, except that contained in the first proviso, which requires an equal division among all the settlers on a quarter section, and prevents any of the occupants from obtaining what has been familiarly called "floats." I regret the introduction of this restriction, which I consider severe, and unnecessary in our State; but it was deemed by the committee indispensable to the probable success of such a measure. There has been much complaint of frauds, committed under the privilege of floating, and from the experience of the last two regular sessions, it was believed, without the restriction alluded to the measure would fail. The friends of the settlers, very properly, as I hope all will agree, that it would be better to obtain the passage of a law in this shape, than not at all. It would also have been invidious, if not unjust, to have discriminated between States, as regarded the time of settlement. Hence all who cultivated last year are placed by the bill on the same footing.

The other bill, as you will perceive, is intended to establish a new land district, to embrace the Cherokee country, in Alabama, obtained by the late treaty and a portion of the new land office to be located at some suitable place, within the district, under the direction of the President. This measure, if passed, will greatly promote the convenience and interest of the inhabitants residing in Marshall, Dekalb and Cherokee.

No exertion will be omitted to effectuate the passage of both these bills.

You have no doubt observed the passage thro' the Senate, of two other bills: one to authorize the inhabitants of townships, in which the 16th Section are barren and unproductive to enter other land instead thereof; and the other to enable the new States to tax lands hereafter sold by the United States from the time of sale, instead of being retained five years. You have seen the debate and doubtless understand the merits of the measure.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obdt. serv't.
C. C. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, CITY, January 13, 1838.
SIR: I enclosed you some days ago the pre-emption and graduation bills, reported

in both Houses of Congress at the present session with a view of their publication for the information of the people. The pre-emption bill, as reported in the two houses is the same: the other, not very materially different.

I have received so many letters from citizens of the Cherokee country, on the subject of the pre-emption bill—giving their views as to the best form and asking mine—that I find it impossible, consistently with my other pressing duties, to answer all. I therefore have to request you to inform the citizens interested in this matter, through your paper, of the reasons that influenced the members of the committee in this house, (and I understand the same operated on those on the committee in the Senate,) in reporting the bill in its present form.

It is distinctly ascertained by all who know any thing of the proceeding of Congress for the last two or three years, and who have informed themselves of the sentiments of members, that no pre-emption bill, authorising any description of floating claims can be passed. The cause which produced this prejudice against those floating rights, are various; but mainly owing to the innumerable frauds committed under the floating provisions in former pre-emption bills. It being impossible then to get any bill passed with a feature so obnoxious, the committee thought it impolitic to insert it; because, it was believed it would certainly operate to defeat the measure altogether. We are aware that under any form the pre-emption bill may assume, unless floating rights are allowed, hardships must exist; and the members of the committee favorable to occupant claims would have been better satisfied with such a provision; but when they were fully convinced it could not pass with it, and if instead would likely defeat the bill altogether, we hope our constituents, whatever their own wishes may be, will approve the course we have taken on this subject. Many settlers believed the first occupant on a Quarter section ought to be entitled to the whole, to the exclusion of all the rest. I sincerely wish that each one could get an entire quarter, but as this is out of the question, for the reasons above stated, I think the bill allowing all who cultivated last year, an equal interest much more just and equitable than if the whole had been given to one to the exclusion of the rest.

The main argument in favor of the occupant right is, that it tends to the encouragement, and prevents the braking up and emigration of those who have contributed to

then which should only preserve perhaps one fourth of the settlement, and drive off all the rest, would have been perfectly inconsistent with this argument.

Where the country has not been surveyed, it is impossible for one settler to know whether he is on the same quarter section with a former occupant or not. Indeed he may endeavor to avoid it, and still when the surveys are made, find himself on the same. It would be a much greater hardship on him to be deprived entirely of his home, than on the oldest occupant to share with him.

In the event of the passage of the bill in its present form, it would be well (if the power exists) in the legislature to prescribe some mode, by which each settler could be secured in his own improvement or the value of it. This being the case, none will have cause to complain that injustice has been done.

Your obedient servant
R. CHAPMAN.

A BILL.

To grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and cultivated any part thereof in said year shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May the twenty-ninth eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years provided, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated only one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section but shall have no claim by virtue of this act, to any other land: And provided always, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished; or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes by authority of the United States: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selection of public lands for the purpose of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

A BILL.

To establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country, situated within the State of Alabama, which was ceded to the United States

by a treaty concluded with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, at New Echota, on the twenty-ninth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and all that part of the Huntsville land district which lies south of said and east of the principal meridian shall constitute a land district, to be known and called the Cherokee district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a register and receiver, to superintend the sales of the public lands within said district, who shall reside in said district as may be designated for the purpose by the President of the United States who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authority shall, in every respect be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in other offices established for the sale of public lands: provided, That the register and receiver, to be appointed for the land district hereby established, shall receive no salary or other compensation till the survey shall have been completed; and, until the land office hereby established shall go into operation, any of the lands now attached to the Huntsville land district may be sold at the land office thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said Cherokee district to be deposited in the land office hereby established.

New York Jan., 11, 1838.

The meeting at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening last would have done honor to Democracy in its palmy days. The address and resolutions passed thereat were the true spirit, and cannot fail of exciting great attention throughout the entire country. During the evening, the Conservatives were repeatedly requested to stand forth and explain their "essential principles;" but, although they were assured of an attentive and patient hearing, not one of them responded to or accepted the offer. Not a soul of the "seventy and one" who appeared so anxious, a few evenings before, to gain admission into Tammany Hall, was there. Their places were however, right worthily supplied by time-honored Democrats, who, while the principles of the seceders reigned paramount, entered it not, and deemed it pollution to do so.

Those who had breast many a storm in defence of liberty, and boldly battled against corruption. These sturdy veterans in the people's cause were seen supporting the chair, and hailing with delight the return of New York to her ancient faith—to the pure and undefiled Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. To one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at this meeting, I cannot refrain from calling your particular attention. It declares "that the people, not having a due voice in the Legislative Assembly, owing to the preponderance of bank agents, therein, appeal to the Democratic members of the State to oppose by every exertion the passing of the Whig "small note bill." I hope the Senate will not prove unattentive to this expressed wish of the people of New York. We shall thus be saved from the contemplated deluge of destructive paper the banks and Federalists are so anxious again to overflow us with it.

Republicans should plant themselves upon the solid and substantial groundwork of the Constitution, and be influenced solely in their political position by the leading and permanent interest of their country. They should remember who are and who ever have been their adversaries. They should scrutinize, with the lynx-eyed jealousy of freemen, the sentiment and spirit, the tone, and objects of their opponents. They should review the history of the past, and through a long, unbroken series of years, behold Federalism ever struggling for an irresponsible power—ever opposed to a large and wholesome—liberty—ever despising the people as unfit to hold the reins of Government—yearning for the ribands and titles, and all the other baubles and gewgaws of a legitimated monarchy, or an hereditary nobility—holding to a creed which tramples on the patriotism, and scoffs at the intelligence of the great unchartered mass. They should carry back their recollections to the days of the "black cockades"—they should revive the memory of the alien and sedition laws—they should reflect upon the attempts of Federalism to gag the right of speech, and to check the liberty of the press. They should then compare the present with the former condition of parties, and draw a distinction, if they can, between the prevailing spirit, tone and sentiment of modern Whigs, and of those who opposed the administration of Jefferson; and when they find their objects are identical—when they discover that the ranks of the Whig party are filled with the disciples of Federalism, and the worshippers of royalty, and that the essence of despotism can be seen lurking even in their published creed, let them forget the fleeting, evanescent dissensions of the passing moment, and rally to the rescue of every thing that is dear and valuable in their institutions.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 1, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We have received the two first numbers of "The Western Georgian," printed at Rome, Ga. The paper is of respectable and neatly executed. It is edited by James Wright, and published by Samuel S. Jackson. The editor pledges himself to give his uniform and deviating support to the doctrines of the Union party in Georgia.

SONGSTER'S COMPANION.—Those who have applied at this office for copies of this work within a few weeks past and been disappointed, are now informed that they can be supplied on application. A number of copies have been lately received from the binder, and such arrangements made, it is hoped as will prevent any disappointment in future until the entire edition is disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

At the land office at Mardisville, on Monday, the twelfth day of March next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

Of the township of the Meridian, eight and nine.
Fractional townships thirteen of ranges eight, ten, and eleven.
Parts of townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of range twelve.
Parts of townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of range thirteen.

MAIL ROBBERY AND MURDER.

One of the worst calamities that ever befell the U. S. Mail in Alabama, occurred between Mobile and this place on the night of the 19th inst. The Mail was robbed near Stockton, and the Driver shot, with two balls, through the heart. The robbers are supposed to be three men who have been working about S. for some days previous to the murder. Several of the City Police of Mobile left on Wednesday in pursuit of them, and it is thought they will be taken. The postmaster of Mobile has offered \$50 reward for their apprehension. A pitiful sum for the Government, truly.

The Mails are believed to have been the Mobile bag of the 19th, and two from New Orleans, containing bank notes and drafts to a large amount.—Mont. Adv.

We extract the following from a recently published letter of Langdon Chesce, who, it will be remembered, was formerly President of the United States Bank.

"I am of opinion that a national bank will not aid, but embarrass, the restoration of the currency of the country; and that afterward, must be an institution infinitely dangerous under many circumstances and in many views, admit that, under a very wise and circum-spect management it might be useful; but it is certain as any thing depending on human action and human will, that it will not be so managed. Besides, I have no doubt Congress have no constitutional power to establish such an institution; and this, I think, has been the clearly expressed judgment of that school of public men who claim Mr. Jefferson as their head, and who have administered the Government for almost forty years. The institution of the late bank was a departure from the principles of that school, badly justified, or rather lamely excused at the time, since generally regretted by them, and, finally, by themselves atoned for, in the best manner, in their power, by putting it down."—Troy N. Y. Budget.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A letter from the Postmaster at Camden, South Carolina, states that a dreadful accident occurred at the ferry at that place, on the night of the 23d ult. "The flat boat sprang a leak and sunk as it was crossing over the river, with twenty black persons on board and a wagon and four horses and the express Mail from the North, with the boy and horse. Sixteen blacks and three horses were drowned. The boy and horse were saved by swimming to the shore. The boy sprang off when he got to the bushes or willow trees, fifty or hundred yards below the landing; the horse went up with the current, and swam out." The express Mail as the boy stated, was washed off

after he left the flat. The mail bag was found early the next morning, two or three hundred yards below on some bushes. The night was very stormy and dark, and the river quite full. He adds: "The mail contained three India rubber canvass bags: two of them were in tolerably good order, and I sent them off again as they were; the third bag was in a very wet state, so that I dried all the packages by the fire; and yesterday, about twelve o'clock, the Express mail bag was sent off by the stage to Columbia."

It is a singular and significant fact, that the traitorous Madisonian is not sustained by a single Democratic paper in the whole Union, and that all its endorsers and copyists are of the Hartford Convention stamp. All the honest Democrats who differed from the Administration at the last session in relation to the Sub-Treasury scheme, are willing to concede something for the good of the party, and to unite with their old and tried friends in sustaining the President against the Federal bank party.—[Eastern Argus.

HENRY CLAY.—At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, Gov. Metcalf in the chair, Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated a suitable Candidate for President of the United States. There can be no impropriety in this nomination by the Whig members of the Legislature, in their capacity, or of their recommending a Whig convention to confirm their nomination; but we do protest against the course proposed by Mr. Helm, of doing the same thing as a legislative body.

COTTON.—Since our last, Liverpool dates to the 9th December have been received, which represent a further advance in the price of Cotton, and sales extensive. What effect will be produced in the foreign market when the excited State of public feeling both on the Canadian lines and in the halls of Congress, growing out of the capture and destruction of the Carleiden, shall have reached England, a little time will determine. Should a rupture between the two governments be anticipated by them, the spirit of speculation will be revived, holders will advance on their rates, and the market being already in a healthy and improving state of prices, Cotton may run up to ruinous rates. These of course are suppositions predicated upon contingencies, and may or may not be realized.

But little change in this market since our last issue appears to be about the highest price given. We agree with the writers of the following letter (politely forwarded to us by Express) that early shipments to New Orleans will realize the highest profits. Planters and others who ship should therefore avail themselves of the first tide to put afloat their crops.—[Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17, 1838.

SIR: Amixed we send you a Price Current of the 13th inst, with the particulars of our Cotton market up to the date, since which time we have received a Liverpool Price Current per Express, via New York, showing an advance of nearly two cents per pound in the price of cotton in the market.

We therefore hasten to make this known to our friends in North Alabama, through the medium of your paper, and should a proportionate improvement in price have been experienced there we recommend them to effect sales at home, other than abroad, we are confident, cannot continue long; and as soon as the fact is established in Liverpool that the crop of the U. S. for the last year, is larger than any former one, the demand must diminish, and the price of the article. The same favorable intelligence from a foreign market, if there two years ago, would have given rise to a hazardous speculation, but the capital being now in the hands of more prudent men, we have to note an improvement of about half a cent only in this market, and quote North Alabama and Tennessee cottons from 8 to 10 1/2 cents, Exchange being 5 per cent in favor of this place.

Very respectfully,

POPE, POWERS & SMITH.

From the Globe, Jan. 2d. 1838.

ABOLITIONISM.

The political cast which Abolitionism is rapidly assuming, is beginning to attract a portion of the attention which it deserves. The papers in that interest are unmeasured in their denunciation of Mr. VAN BUREN and many of his friends, while the Opposition candidates for the Presidency receive their applause, and evidently court their favor, of which Mr. WEBSTER'S New York speech, last March Mr. CLAY'S conduct in bringing on the abolition debate in the Senate, on the 18th Dec. are specimens.

The Emancipator, of the 23rd Dec. the great organ of the Abolitionists, thus speaks of Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends: "From the audacious avowal made by the President in his preliminary speech on March 4, 1837; and from every measure which he has since recommended or engaged in, in which slavery is either immediately or remotely connected, it is self-evident, that all contrivances will be resorted to, for the support and extension of slavery throughout our country. Internal peace and foreign war both will be jeopardized or offered as a sacrifice upon the altars of that accursed monster, to propitiate the persons on whose favor the Administration relies. With the political question, as Anti-Slavery men, we have no connection; but I view the present Executive and the majority in both houses of Congress as sworn, at all risks, and in defiance of all consequences, to maintain and enlarge the domains of slavery; as is publicly avowed in Washington, all other national affairs shall be subordinate to that controlling concern, the security of Southern institutions."

Such is the language in which the President is spoken of for having declared his determination, in his Inaugural Address, to preserve, inviolate, the compromises on which the Union was founded, and without which it cannot be preserved.

With respect to the number of petitions which are intended to be poured upon Congress, & each of which, according to Mr. CLAY'S doctrine, must be referred, reported upon, considered, debated, and decided, the following passage from the same Emancipator will give some idea:

"It cannot therefore be too urgently and steadfastly enforced upon all patriotic citizens, and the friends of freedom, of Christianity, and of man, that it is their high duty to multiply and transmit their petitions to the members of Congress; who will present them—above all, to transfer them to John Quincy Adams. He stands unmoved amid the war of the conflicting elements, and unscathed by the scorings of Southern combustibles. I know no plan which would be so efficient as for an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, to be appointed, who should collect all the petitions upon slave-

ry in the District of Columbia, the admission of Texas, &c. and then having quietly transferred them to the dividing line of the city of Washington southwardly, procure a wagon and four horses, and with a flag labelled, so as to be seen by all men—PETITIONS TO CONGRESS—slowly proceed through Alexandria, Georgetown, and along the Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol; and then transfer his lot of petitions to John Quincy Adams. The chivalry of the South would be affrighted; fancying that the Great Liberator was about to appear, and to command, "Let my people go that they may serve me."

Quere.—Would it not add to the imposing solemnity of the spectacle, if Mr. Adams himself should drive the wagon; or, at all events, should push at the wheels, in the character of Hercules, while the heavily-laden vehicle climbed its slow way up the Capitol Hill?

With respect to the object of these petitions, and how far they are intended to vindicate the right of petition, or to effect an abolition of slavery, the following item from the Emancipator must be considered as much more authentic than any thing which Mr. CLAY or Mr. ADAMS can say in Congress:

"By what follows, it will be seen how short-sighted were the calculations of this pro-slavery letter-writer, that 'the question of abolition, was at rest at least in the Senate.' We tell him that it will never do to halloo till he is out of the woods. There is but one way to put the question at rest, either in Congress or elsewhere; and that is, by ABOLISHING SLAVERY."

So that, according to this authentic declaration, the petitions are to come, not until the right of petition is vindicated, but until slavery itself is abolished!

The manner in which Mr. CLAY first got up the Abolition debate in the Senate at this session, deserves to be carefully noted and remembered by all the friends of the Union. It was in this manner: Mr. WALL of New-Jersey presented one of the petitions, and moved to lay it on the table. This motion was made by Mr. W. himself, and is a motion which stops all discussion. Mr. CLAY asked Mr. W. to withdraw the motion; which was done to oblige Mr. CLAY. This withdrawal opened the subject for discussion; and he immediately inquired whether these petitions were not on the increase? and, being answered in the affirmative, he inquired again if this increase did not arise from the belief that the right of petition was denied, than from an increase of the spirit of Abolitionism itself? and being again answered in the affirmative, instead of making a statement of facts to show the deluded petitioners that they were mistaken in their belief—that the right of petition had never been denied in either House of Congress; on the contrary, had been solemnly affirmed by recorded votes, and decided majorities, in each House—instead of doing this, Mr. CLAY went off in an impassioned speech in favor of the right of petition, all bottomed upon the assumption—that an unspoken contrary to recorded facts—that the right of petition had been denied to these people in Congress. Thus the agitating debate was brought on; thus this firebrand question—which every body sees has now become political, and is to last until after the next Presidential election, was commenced in the Senate. Many Senators reminded Mr. CLAY that the right of petition had been affirmed in both Houses of Congress; but it would not do; he had the favor of the abolitionists, and he went on to give them, and to claim for them, the only thing which they now ask from their POLITICAL friends, that is, discussion in Congress! It was in allusion to this mischievous movement of Mr. CLAY, and his known knack of compromising difficulties after having created them, that Mr. Cuthbert hit him off in one of those pungent and sententious apostrophes which it belongs to genius to conceive and to execute; it was in that brief reply in which he conjured this renowned architect of difficulties and compromises to pause, and not act the part of the grand DISTURBER, that he might afterwards act the grand PACIFICATOR.

From the New York Enquirer of Jan. 8.

LATEST FROM NIAGARA.

We give below all the important particulars in relation to the recent violation on our territory at Schlosher. The details of the wanton and cold blooded murder of those on board the Caroline are well calculated to rouse the people on the frontier, and we shall be most agreeably surprised if, under the circumstances of the case, they are restrained from going en masse into Canada.

Colonel McNabb, it appears, disclaims any intention of capturing the boat on our water; and yet holds as a prisoner of war a lad captured on board of her! This is trifling with our authorities, & we presume Sir Francis Head will promptly disavow all such proceedings.

CANADA.—A Rochester paper gives the following additional particulars of the burning of the steam-boat Caroline.

The horrid details of this damning outrage, as we have them from an eye witness, are these: On Friday afternoon the steamboat Caroline, Captain Appleton, came down from Buffalo to Schlosher, with passengers, and subsequently passed over to Navy Island with a party of gentlemen who wished to visit the Island. Before dark she again returned to Schlosher, where she was to lay during the night.

The tavern accommodations at the place being limited, and a large number of persons having collected out of curiosity, under the expectation that an attack would be made during the night upon the island, all the berths in the boat were made up (20) and 15 or 20 mattresses spread upon the floor. These were all filled, as the steward and captain assert, and several besides were known to be asleep under the awning upon the deck. The whole number on board could not have been less than 45 or 50. Some 10 or 20 of them are missing. They were without doubt murdered, and have gone over the Falls.

At 12 o'clock all appeared in a profound slumber. A few minutes after that hour, however, the boat was attacked by what afterwards appeared to be five eight-oared boats—each contained from 10 to 15 regular British troops in sailor uniform.

Captain Handy of Buffalo—commandant of a schooner on Lake Erie—was awoke by the tumult below, and immediately upon discovering his danger, he rushed for the companion-way. Before, however, he reached the deck, he was met by a soldier, whose arms he caught hold of, making the remark that it was not possible he would attack an unarmed man; but he had scarcely made the remark, when he was struck a blow upon the head with a sabre, which laid bare his skull for several inches, and knocked him again back into the cabin. The ruffian accompanied the blow with this remark: "There take that, and go to h—d you d—d rebel." He fell upon the body of a black man, who had been killed by the murderers; he soon, however, regained his feet, leaped from the stern window, and swam to the shore. Captain Handy had on a fur cap, with a thick front piece, which, doubtless, saved his life.

Captain King of Buffalo, after having reached

the deck, had a sabre aimed at his head. To guard the blow, he raised his right arm, and the sabre fell upon his shoulder, leaving a frightful gash. Another blow followed, which nearly severed his arm at the wrist. He, however, escaped, but is not expected to live.

Capt. Applebee also reached the deck, but was knocked overboard by a blow upon the head from a musket. Although severely stunned, Capt. A. succeeded in swimming to the shore.

The Engineer escaped from the boat; but in his retreat, he received a stab from a bayonet.

Two hands leaped from a window, and escaped unhurt.

Captain Case, who owns the Caroline, also escaped uninjured, as did also two or three others.

Horrid as are the details already given, the most diabolical act remains yet to be told. Upon the discovery of the tumult, many in the cabin attempted to hide from the monsters who were murdering their associates so indiscriminately. Among these was the cabin boy of the boat, an interesting lad of 12 years. He secreted himself in a cupboard; but he was soon discovered; upon which he fell upon his knees, and begged for his life, innocently remarking, "you ain't going to kill me, are you?" The brutish reply was, "We give no quarters;" and he was run through the body with a bayonet, with such force as to penetrate the back part of the cupboard! A slash or two from a sabre followed, and the innocent and unfortunate boy slept the sleep of death!

This scene was observed by Captain King, who remarked that of all the scenes of peril and death which he had witnessed, that was the most savage and awful.

When the work of slaughter and death was complete, the murders plundered the boat, broke up the cabin furniture, set her on fire, towed her out into the river, and permitted her to float over the Falls.

When she reached the centre of the river, she was a solid mass of fire. The flames continued to ascend, with terrific sublimity, until she reached the rapids on the west side of Goat Island. She then broke in pieces, and in a moment all was total darkness.

Several gentlemen, who witnessed the heart-rending spectacle, affirm that, while the boat was in flames, they saw persons moving upon the deck. While this may be so, we hope it may only have been the workings of their imaginations.

As soon as the fire on the boat was visible, the murderers gave three cheers for Victoria, a large transparent signal was raised at Chippewa, to guide the direction of the boats to the harbor, and reiterated shouts were distinctly heard from the British troops. And yet, in a despatch received in this city by express from McNabb to Mr. Garrow, Marshal of this district, the former asserts that the destruction of the steamboat Caroline was unauthorized. He must deem the American people the same time, ignorant tools that those are over whom he tyrannizes, and who kiss the rod that smites them. If the act was unauthorized, the fifty or sixty murderers will be delivered up to justice. If they are not, there is a law of redress which can be put in force.

When the boats were returning, a fire was opening upon them from the island, but as the night was dark the result was not known.

In the course of Saturday forenoon, Mr. West, of this city, crossed over to the Canada side, below the falls, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any bodies had floated upon shore. After encountering the fiery glances of 40 or 50 savages stationed at this point, he was escorted into the officers' department, and bluntly told that no bodies had been discovered, and he was at liberty immediately to return.

He did return, and on his way back observed in the eddy many portions of the wreck, and a part of the body of one of the murdered inmates of the unfortunate steamboat.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have seen a gentleman who left Niagara Falls on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock. He says the number murdered is estimated at from 15 to 20.

When the boats landed, there were two spies on board, one of whom was seen by the watch on the steamboat to shoot the first man killed.

The murderers were armed with swords, pistols, muskets, and axes. The axe was the principal weapon used to murder the persons sleeping in the cabin, and they employed it indiscriminately. It was a horrid butchery! The contemplation of it curdles our blood.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packets of the 25th November and 1st December have arrived at New York bringing accounts from Liverpool to the 2nd December and London to the 30th Nov.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 15th Nov. by a speech in person: we are compelled to omit the speech this morning for want of room.

The manner of the young and lovely sovereign is described by the papers as clear, impressive and dignified, and was the theme of general admiration. "It was in truth (says a London Journal) a finished specimen of beautiful elocution."

The most important intelligence by these arrivals is a further advance in Cotton. The advance up to 22d Nov. was fully 1-2d. per lb. on American descriptions, but the demand falling off between the 25th and 1st December a decline of 3d. a 1-2d. was submitted to. A circular of the last date, states that the depression was of short duration and the business of that day and the day before was transacted with such a degree of spirit, as, with the reduced state of Cotton on hand caused prices to advance again, say 3d. We presume therefore that the advance since the date of the previous accounts (10th Nov.) may be calculated at about 1-2 cent. per lb. This, together with the fact that the market exhibited an animated appearance when the packet left, renders the advices highly favorable.—[Whig.

HORRID.—Mr. Catlin, in a letter to the editor of the New York Star, speaking of the ravages of the small pox among the Indians, says—"Only one year and a half ago I was at Prairie du Chien, on the Upper Mississippi, where I witnessed its frightful effect among the Winnebagoes and Sioux—every other man amongst them was slain by it; and O-wa-pe-shaw, the greatest man of the Sioux, with half of his band, died under the corner of fences; in little (horrid)

groups, to which kindred ties held them in ghastly death, with their bodies swollen and covered with pustules,—their eyes blinded—hidiously howling their death song in utter despair—affectionately clinging to each other's necks with one hand, and grasping bottles and tin pans of whiskey in the other!

LOSS OF THE STEAMERS VICKSBURG AND BLACK HAWK.

The New Orleans Bee of the 1st inst. gives an account of the loss by fire on the 29th ult., of the steamer Vicksburg, from Vicksburg bound to New Orleans, with 1577 bales of Cotton and 19 passengers. She was discovered to be on fire at about 4 A. M. and in twenty minutes was enveloped in flames. The passengers succeeded in reaching the shore, and attach no blame to the officers of the boat. The entire cargo lost, tho' believed to be insured. The boat was insured to the amount of \$20,000.

The same paper in noticing the loss of the Black Hawk says, the engineer and pilot were instantly killed, and several others missing, five badly scalded and others slightly. Part of the cargo had been saved. She had on board \$90,000 in specie belonging to the U. S., \$75,000 of which was saved.—[Nashville Banner.

Latest from Texas.—We find in the Houston Telegraph of the 30th ult., an attack was made on a party of their guard by about fifty Mexicans, near far from San Antonio. Col. Karnes from whom this information was derived in a letter, states further, that the Mexicans in his opinion, are preparing for a regular campaign. The Telegraph states that he understands a large number of emigrants are coming to that place, and advises them to fear nothing as to their difficulties with the Mexican Government. He conceives that they are well able in men and other resources, to withstand any force the Mexicans can send against them, and even to prosecute the war on their own terms.

Crime in Ohio.—Of 145 convicts in the Penitentiary, only 14 are from New-England. The surplus of earnings over the expenditures, exceeds \$10,000; so the institution is independent of the State Treasury. Notwithstanding the great increase of population since 1855, there was in that year a greater number of convicts, viz: 150. There is now only one white female in the Penitentiary.

Twenty-five families recently arrived in Wabash County, Ill. from Switzerland, Europe. It is said that they brought with them two millions of dollars in gold and silver.—This kind of money, every one is aware, never depreciates to the detriment of those who have worked hard to obtain it, and it is quite certain that the honest and industrious Swiss will find it very convenient to assist them in procuring comfortable homes in a new country, and a land of strangers.

The village of St. Eustache, which was destroyed in the late conflicts in Lower Canada, was one of the prettiest in the Province. The Roman Catholic Chapel, amidst the altars and tombs of which the French fought so desperately with their fowling-pieces, against the royal artillery, and cost \$9,000. It was one of the most elegant edifices of the kind in Canada.

PREVALENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The English language is now spoken by a population amounting to 44,442,000; viz: in Europe, 26,700,000; in Africa, 240,000; in Australasia, 100,000; in the U. States 15,000,000. British America, 1,350,000; in West Indies, 840,000; in South America, 112,000; Newfoundland, 80,000; Texas, 20,000. And it is spoken partly in Europe, Hindostan, &c., and the allied provinces, by 150,000. The inhabitants who thus talk are spread over an extent of territory amounting to 9,415,393 square miles, 2,257,730 of which form the little plat of the United States.—[N. Y. Jour.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient: Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive any cash offered during the absence of Mr. Woodward.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE.
Feb. 1, 1838.—St. W. W. & Co.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville, in Talladega County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, 2 dark Chesnut sorrel mares, about five or six years old, no white about her excepting a small white spot on her back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gaited, and is easily scared and starts frequently when riding. I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any one, who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses.

GEORGE W. STONE, or ISAAC STONE.

Near Mardisville, Feb. 1, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks and send the account to this office for collection.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, And Administrator, by order of the Orphans Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller,

Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax main and tail two hind feet white appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C. Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

POETRY.

THE DAMSEL OF PERU.

BY BRYAN.

Where olive leaves were twinkling in every wind that blew,
There sat beneath the pleasant shade, a damsel of Peru.
Betwixt the slender boughs as they opened to the air,
Came glimpses of her ivory neck, and of her glossy hair;
And sweetly rang her silver voice within that shady nook,
As from the shrubby glen is heard the sound of hidden brook.

'Tis a song of love and valor in the noble Spanish tongue,
That once upon the sunny plains of old Castile was sung;
When, from their mountain holds, on the Moorish rout below,
Had rushed the Christians, like a flood, and the sweep away the foe.

While that melody is still, and then breaks forth anew,
A wilder rhyme, a livelier note, of freedom and Peru.
A white hand parts the branches, a lovely face looks forth,
And bright dark eyes gaze steadfastly and sadly to the north.

Thou look'st in vain, sweet maiden, the sharpest sight would fail
To spy a sign of human life abroad in all the vale;
For the noon is coming on, and the sun-beams fiercely beat,
And the silent hills and forest-tops seem reeling in the heat.

That white hand is withdrawn, that fair sad face is gone,
But the music of that silver voice is flowing sweetly on;
Not as of late, in cheerful tones, but mournfully and low:
A ballad of a tender maid heart-broken long ago—
Of him who died in battle, and the youthful and the brave,
And her who died of sorrow upon his early grave.

But see, along that mountain's slope, a fiery horseman ride,
Mark his torn plume, his tarnish'd belt, the sabre at his side.
His spurs are buried rowel deep, he rides with loosened rein;
There's blood upon his charger's flank, and foam upon his mane,
He speeds towards the olive-grove, along that shaded hill;
God shield the helpless maiden there, if he should mean her ill!

And suddenly that song has ceased, and suddenly I hear
A shriek sent up amid the shade, a shriek—but not of fear.
For tender accents follow, and tender pauses speak,
The overflow of gladness, when words are all too weak;
"I lay my good sword at thy feet, for now Peru is free,
And I am come to dwell beside the olive-grove with thee."

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The following narrative is communicated by a valuable correspondent, and has the merit of a strict conformity to truth in its detail. The story was related to the writer by those who were immediately engaged in the transactions it records, and whose veracity and intelligence cannot be doubted.

THE FATAL SILVER BULLET.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the summer and autumn of 1777, while Sir William Howe, with a fleet and part of the royal army were lying in New York, General Burgoyne with his army were advancing from Canada towards Albany.

The object and design of the enemy were to possess themselves of Lake Champlain, with the whole of the Hudson, and thereby to cut off all intercourse and communication between the Eastern and Southern States. For the purpose of watching the motions and annoying the operations of the hostile armies, General Washington had directed small bodies of troops to be stationed at Fish Mill, Redhook, Greenbush, and several other places on the East side of the river, between New York and Albany, with strict orders to take up and examine all strangers travelling up and down the river, either by land or water; and if detected in espionage, or employed in communicating information between the British armies, to be punished according to the rules of war.

About the first of September, a pedestrian passing northwardly, was hailed and stopped by a sentinel of the guard stationed at Redhook, and commanded by Capt. John Mansfield, of Connecticut. The man was about thirty years of age, and clothed in the habit of a farmer. He was conducted to the guard-house. Capt. M. inquired of him his name, the place of his residence, as well as that to which he was going, his business there, &c. He replied by giving a name, and stated that he belonged to the place below Redhook, and was a farmer—that he was now on his way to the next town above, with a view to purchase a pair of oxen from a farmer of his acquaintance living there. He was asked whether he had about him any letter or other communication from Lord Howe, or any other British officer at New York, addressed to General Burgoyne, or any officer in his army? To which he promptly answered in the negative. Capt. M. then told him that such were the orders of his superior officer, that it became his duty to search the person of every traveller under similar circumstances; to which he replied, he had no objection to being searched—Capt. M. then directed two or three of the guard to take off his coat and examine the pockets, folds, lining, and every other part critically.—While this was doing, one of the guard observed the prisoner to pass his hand with a quick motion from his pocket to his mouth, and by the motion of his chin seemed to be swallowing something that "went down rather hard" as he expressed himself.—The search, however, continued and was finished, without any discovery which would justify the farther detention of the prisoner. Capt. M. was then informed of the suspicious circumstances noticed by the guard.

What was now to be done? Strong suspicion had attached itself to the stranger, but no positive proof had as yet appeared against him. An expedient soon suggested itself to the ready thoughts of our Yankee Captain.—He observed to the prisoner, "we have detained you on your journey, for some length of time, and subjected you to a pretty strict examination. I feel bound by the rules of civility to treat you to a bowl of toddy, before you proceed on, and if you will drink with us you shall be made welcome." The man was pleased with the invitation and readily agreed to accept it. The Captain took upon himself the office of bar-keeper, and soon prepared the toddy. To make it genuine and answer the purpose for which he wanted it, he stirred in a good and sufficient dose of emetic tartar. Our stranger being thirsty and somewhat fatigued by travelling, drank very freely of the beverage, while the capt. and others present barely tasted and passed it round.

A free conversation soon commenced between the stranger and his new acquaintances. He enquired of Capt. M. the number of men under his command, and at the different military stations above Redhook, whether they were furnished with field pieces or any kind of cannon—what number of sentinels were placed on the watch at a time—how often, and at what time in the night they relieved, &c. &c. About twelve or fifteen minutes after the toddy went round and went down, our guest began to grow pale and look wild, "something," said he, "is the matter with me—I feel very sick at my stomach all at once!" He rose immedi-

ately from his seat and went out into the wood-yard, where a quantity of chips were lying, and soon began to evacuate his stomach. He was carefully watched by Capt. M. and several of the guard, and was seen by the matter emitted from his stomach, before he returned into the house. While he was rinsing his mouth among the chips, where was soon found a silver bullet of the size of a small musket bullet, made by two pieces of very thinly plated silver, bent round and lightly soldered together. Inclosed in this fatal bullet was found a letter on a sheet of silk paper signed by Lord Howe, addressed to Gen. Burgoyne, giving information respecting the situation of the royal fleet and army at New York, and requesting advice from the General by my under his command toward Albany, at which place he hoped and expected soon to meet him. But the deciphering and reading the letter presented at first another puzzle to the Yankee Captain. It commenced "221r 53r, b6 th2 b21r2 y45 w31l 121arn," (viz.) "M6 a little examination and study, however, the difficulty was overcome. It was discovered that the arithmetical figures up to 6 inclusive, were substituted for our now found immediately unlocked the whole contents of the silver bullet. The bearer of course was continued in custody, and a court martial speedily formed, by whom, on the clearest evidence of guilt, the unfortunate prisoner was convicted, sentenced and executed.

A NEW SPECIMEN.—A gentleman residing at Troy, a frontier town in Vermont, writes his friend in Boston: "A curious method has been adopted to smuggle arms into Canada, for the use of the patriots. It is well known that a number of girls from the northern section of Vermont, as well as the contiguous part of Lower Mass. It has sometimes been the case when a death has occurred amongst their number, that the body has been sent to the friends of the deceased for burial. During the past summer it was observed that an unusual number of coffins had passed along, frequently accompanied by mourners. Two or three had some terrible malady was raging at Lowell. Since the present difficulties occurred in Canada, some one, having the fear of her Majesty before his eyes, suspected that these coffins contained other arms than those of a penning one, when, behold, rifles, guns, pistols, and swords, 'looked daggers' at him, as a voice seemed to thunder in his ear 'but put!' and he fled for protection behind the bayonets of British soldiers."

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.—The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is suspected by many to run through the whole diameter of the earth. The branch terminates in it, and the explorer suddenly finds himself brought upon its brink, standing on a projecting platform sun on the right and a gulf on the left, and before him what seems an interminable void. He looks aloft, but no dome; nothing is there seen but the flashing of the water dropping from above, smiling as it shoots by in the unwonted gleam of the lamp. He looks below, thick as lamp black, but he hears a wild mournful melody of water, the wailing of the brook for the green more to be revisited. Down goes a rock, tumbled over the cliff by the guide, who is of the opinion that melancholy. There it goes—crash it has reached the bottom—No—hark it strikes again—once more and again still falling. Will it never stop? One's hair begins to bristle, as he hears the sound repeated, growing less and less, until the ear can follow it no longer. Certainly if the pit of Frederick shall be eleven thousand feet deep, the Bottomless Pit of the Mammoth Cave must be its equal; for two minutes, at least, we can hear the stone descending.

The Gin House on the plantation of Judge W. H. Lawrence, of Green county, Ala. was burned on the night of the 21st ult. with six negroes and fifty thousand pounds of seed cotton. It seems that the pick-cotton took fire from a candle, and that the flames spread with such rapidity as to render it impossible to extricate the negroes, who were packing away the ginned cotton in the pick-room.

ACCIDENTAL THROAT CUTTING.—On Tuesday of last week, Charles Curby, son of Richard Curby of New castle, Westchester county, while in the act of pumping water, unfortunately slipped, and falling upon the pump hook, cut his throat in so shocking a manner as nearly to produce death. The wound was about three inches long and one inch deep; but he is likely to recover.

M. Deschamps, a wealthy, citizen of Lyons, fell into a state of such a profound lethargy the 27th Oct. that his friends prepared to bury him, and brought in the coffin, supposing him dead. The funeral was assembled, and the lid of the coffin just about to be screwed down, when he rose up and asked for something to eat. The scene was one of horror mingled with the ludicrous. He said he had been conscious of every word uttered. He came near being buried the day before.

"Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dorem takes his physician's reg'lar," said a doctor's boy the other day to his employer. "Who so?" "Cause, vy he's gettin' well so precious fast!"

How to Know a Wife's Beauty.—When Milton was blind he married a shrew. The duke of Buck. replied Milton, "and it may be so for I feel the thorns daily."

"Teddy, my boy, jiss' guess how many cheese there are in that ere bag, an' faith I'll give ye the whole five."

"Five, to be sure."

"Arrah, be me sowl! bad luck to the man that could ye!"

Extract from a Lecture on Popular Delusions delivered before the young people's institute, Providence.

A TRUE STORY.—A young gentleman of my acquaintance, in other respects a very intelligent person, was a firm believer in ghosts. He had a brother who resided in Boston, as head clerk in a mercantile establishment in that city. The gentleman related to me the following narrative, as a means of removing my scepticism on the subject.

"My brother," said he, "was seized with a disorder in his head. At night he retired to bed, at an early hour, and laying the books and papers of which he had charge, on a table at the side of his bed, which was his usual practice, disposed himself for slumber, after having extinguished his light. In a few minutes, he was astonished to see his room brilliantly illuminated; and, on looking up, beheld a lady approaching him, with a bright burning lamp in her hand. His first impulse was that of terror.—His next, the thought that some one in disguise had entered for the purpose of robbery;—and he involuntarily reached forth his hand to protect his employer's property on the table. The apparition, however, approached the bedside, looking the young man steadily in the face for a short time, then vanished, and left him again in total darkness.

The second and third nights the same vision was repeated. The young man became restless and melancholy—immediately returned home to his brother's

house—continued to grow more unwell—was finally confined to his bed by a raging fever—and, in defiance of medical skill, was finally attacked with delirium—niac.

This is one of the most striking, and best authenticated cases of which I have ever read, or heard.—My friend religiously believed the vision, a warning to his brother, of his disease and death. Not so with me. The first item in the narrative was an ample key to the entire mystery. The disorder in the head commenced first,—the brain was affected.—the mind diseased—imagination, perhaps in the incipient stage of a confused slumber, created the vision—the impression made on the mind caused its repetition, and which would probably have continued but for change of scene—the conviction of reality produced melancholy, and increased the malady—and finally, what was supposed a warning, but which was in fact, the effect of disease, doubtless proved one cause of accelerating the prostration of reason, and the work of

THRILLING INCIDENT.—A Mr. Beasley, a few days since, offered to the Georgia Legislature, a memorial, stating that some years ago he had purchased of a slave trader a negro woman and her sucking child, as he then believed the latter to be—and that he afterwards found that an imposition had been practised on him, as the child had been stolen from a white woman or abandoned by its mother. The object of the memorial was, to move the Legislature to change the name of the foundling from that of William (as known in the bill of sale of the slave trader), to that of William Brocket Beasley—and to restore to him the natural rights of which he had been unjustly deprived. A thrill of admiration passed through the House. Mr. Beasley was in the lobby & held up the child in his arms—a fairer, prettier, more intelligent looking boy, had need never be watered! The House went into committee of the whole, had the child in their midst, and every one we believe was satisfied of his whiteness—and his title to freedom.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend promptly and assiduously to business to merit N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.
We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.
David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.
J. P. Lucas, C. K. S. and Abram Meader,
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, C. K. C. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS & HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. McClung, on the corner of Commerce and Main Streets in East Wetumpka, a large & general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE.
ALSO—A LOT OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

The sale will commence as above and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. This sale offers a rare opportunity for great Bargains.

Terms, all sums under \$100, Cash—all sums over \$100, Three months credit, all sum over \$150 Six months credit—approved endorsed note payable in Bank.

CAMPBELL & FRIOU.
By J. M. Friou.
The Talladga and Jacksonville papers will copy the above 3 times and charge this office.
Jan. 25, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN:
For Sale at this Office.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Simon House, living on Tallapoosa River, two Ponies, one a Black Mare with a Star in her forehead, four feet high four years old; the other a bright Bay horse four feet five inches high.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3.

BLANKS
Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.
Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties, for sale, low and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and ser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—4t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAYING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above-named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John A. D. Reynolds, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR.
December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY.
THE Trustees of this institution, would inform the public that their building will be completed and ready for the reception of students by the first Monday in January, 1838.
The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS. BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic Per session five and a half months, \$5 00
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, per session of five and a half months, \$8 00
Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, &c. per session, \$10 00
Latin and Greek, per session, \$12 00
Painting, per session, \$16 00
Music on the piano, per session, \$24 00
Music on the piano, per session, \$24 00
Good boarding can be had at convenient distance, in respectable families.

The situation of our institution is healthy and retired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's. The Society is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil. Principal, from the experience and competency of the advantages of a useful education.

By order of the Board,
F. KERBY, Chairman.
SAMPL FINDLEY, Secretary.
Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 29, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT, MOBILE.
INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season.

Administrator's Notice.
The creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff
& Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Brown John V.	Horton Jacob
Bryant Mrs. Harriet	Harrison Joseph W.
Bell Thos. M.	Howel Nancy Miss
Bradley Jesse or Mrs.	Love Jefferson B.
Catharine Coffman	Laudrich Thomas
Biggs Wilson	Lay Jno.
Bird Thos.	McDaniel E. R.
Bice Jas. Doct.	McGinnis Jno.
Barkley Lucinda Mrs.	Nichols Archibald
Combs Thos.	Saddler Isaac
Cowan Jonathan	Shangler P.
Chapman Jno.	Soul Isaac
Carphenter Jacob	Tranision Reuben
Clanton Thos. F.	Waid Jacob
Coffman Jacob	Woodlee Nat.
Elam F. S.	Wilkinson Jno.
Haus Jno.	

J. T. SORRIE, P. M.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax main and Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

Apprentice Wanted.
The undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS
Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4t.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.
Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

JOB PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING permanently settled himself in Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, issues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with those who may favor him with their patronage, he pledges himself that his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regular three times a year.

L. N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

TO COTTON PLANTERS

THE Undersigned having received from Clark & Peters' Ware-House, the town of Wetumpka, proposition to Store and Ship Cotton, business committed to their care. And from those who may favor him with their patronage, he pledges himself that his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has heretofore.

Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY
December 21, 1837.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA ROAD. The usual wages of the country, given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the road, or to the subscribers.

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. P.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above if, and forward their account to this office for collection.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WARE-HOUSE

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, and offer the services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

WILLIAM H. ESTEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Exrs.
B. D. TURNER,
Nov. 16, 1837.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next, before the Court-House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. the following property, (viz.) Lot of Land fractional section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Leveled on as the property of Daniel McClendon to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, and levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, Levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 18, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. January 6th, 1838.

C. A. GREEN, JUDGE C. C.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK C. C.
January 11, 1838.—6t.

Whole No. 56

amendment, Mr. B. said, did no more than to, with greater precision, the objects to which the bill was intended to apply. He trusted, therefore, the Senator from Maine would permit the question to be taken upon this amendment. After its adoption, he would move to postpone the bill, and make a special order of the day for to-morrow, and to the amendment.

Thursday December 19. RESOLUTIONS OF VERMONT.

Mr. Swift presented the following.
LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.
The committee to whom were referred numerous petitions of citizens in all parts, praying that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the annexation, by that body, of Texas to the U. States, and calling on the General Assembly of Vermont itself to protest against the same in any way being done—

And to whom were also referred numerous memorials from various parts of the State, praying this body to adopt resolutions declaring—
First. That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
Second. That it has the constitutional power to abolish them in the several Territories of the Union where they exist.
Third. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of the Union; and
Fourth. That in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power.

And to whom were also referred numerous petitions praying this honorable body to protest against the admission of any new State into this Union, whose constitution tolerate domestic slavery, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows.

The committee have not been enabled to find in the Constitution of the United States any provision delegating to Congress power to incorporate with our territory a separate and independent State. Such is Texas. It is true Congress possesses power to admit into the Union "new States"; but it is believed they must be those, and only those, whose constitutional forms of government are authorized and improved by the legislative sanction of that body.

The purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and the annexation of them to the territory of the Government, were, it is believed, assumptions of power on the part of the Government, with which the Constitution did not clothe that body. Popular approbation, added to the fact that these acquisitions were necessary to the safe and convenient country lying contiguous to them, prevented, at the time, any strong opposition to these acts of purchase, or any examination of a serious character in the authority by which they were done. But, leaving out of view what is thought to be decisive constitutional inhibition of the annexation of Texas to the Union, there are other objections which seem insurmountable to the committee.

The State of Mexico, of which Texas was one of the confederate provinces—and from which it has lately been torn by violence—had adopted and practically carried out in her political organization, sentiments that, it seem to the committee, be at all just Government, and which are thus happily set forth in the Constitution of this State: "All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Under the influence of these principles, Mexico, in a manner that won the augmented respect of the civilized world, had honorably abolished the system of slavery, that attached to her during her colonial dependence on the kingdom of Spain. Texas on the other hand, no sooner had separated from Mexico and assumed an independent position, than she showed an utter disregard of these principles, and of the just respects of the great body of Christian nations, by incorporating indissolubly with her political system the enslavement of a part of the human family—of that part, too, who, it seems to your committee, have already wept long enough over the wrongs and afflictions they have suffered from their brethren.

Against every form of oppression the People of Vermont have, at all times borne honorable testimony. In their Constitution they have published to the world their everlasting opposition to all slavery, even down to the minutest and least revolting of its modifications. It would, then, be inconsistent in Vermont—it would, then, be had somewhat cooled in the favor of her love for liberty, should she consent to be drawn into close and fraternal bonds with a people who, beyond any yet known in modern times, have made the most deliberate and heartless assault on human freedom.

There is one other reason against this measure that the committee ought not to omit presenting to your honorable body. Its most industrious advocates urge it—not because our population, too crowded from our present bounds, justly call for the unincumbered, safe, and profitable use and enjoyment of all the resources and advantages of any part of the territory we now possess—but for the avowed object of adding to and confirming the slaveholding influence in the management of the Government. The anarchy and disorder that now prevailed in the South, the apparent overthrow, of late, of her own constitutional and legal barriers, erected for the security of the citizen, and the seeming want of power in her proper authorities to re-establish them—the illegal outrages which her own citizens, as well as those from the free States, have suffered for the last two or three years in the South, and to which, it would appear, up to this time, they are exposed—outrages, so far as your committee have means of information, have, in many instances, been provoked by an honorable advocacy of liberty, or from a suspicion that the one was honored and the other detested—outrages that have been passed by unpunished and unnoticed by the proper tribunals where they have been perpetrated; these and other fearful sacrifices of important interests by the North, demanded by the South to be offered up for the security of her peculiar institutions—surrender that she asks from us of the freedom of speech—the liberty of the press—the right of petition—all these united, inspire your committee with a well founded apprehension that the additional weight which the annexation of Texas to the U. S. would give to the slaveholding interests in our political organization, would in all probability, soon lead either to a dissolution of the Union, or to the political degradation of the free States, and eventually, to the entire overthrow of their common liberties. Wherefore the committee recommend the adoption by the General Assembly of the following resolutions.

W. R. RANNEY,
MILTON BROWN,
For Committee.

1. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence in that body to prevent the annexation of Texas to the Union.

2. Resolved, That, representing as we do the People of Vermont, we do, hereby, in their name, SOLEMNLY PROTEST against such annexation in any form.

1. Resolved, That as the Representatives of the People of Vermont, we do solemnly protest against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery.

4. Resolved, That Congress have full power, by the Constitution, to abolish slavery and the Territories of the U. S.

5. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of this Union, to make such laws as shall effectually prohibit such trade.

6. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to present the foregoing report and resolutions to their respective Houses, in Congress, and use their influence to carry the same speedily into effect.

7. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the President of the U. S. and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In Senate, Nov. 1, 1837.
Resolutions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, passed by the Senate.
Resolution numbered 7, amended by striking out the words "to the Executives of the several States" and passed by the Senate.

N. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
In House of Representatives, Nov. 1, 1837.
Resolutions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, passed by the House. A. L. MARTIN, Clerk.

Mr. Norvell called for the reading of the paper; and being read—
Mr. Swift moved that the report and resolutions be laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King rose and said he considered the paper might be a direct, deliberate, and false statement of things in the section of country in which gentlemen should present papers containing matter, false, calumnious, and insulting to the South, and a disgrace to receive slaveholding countrymen into the Union, how is it that we are now with slaveholding States? Mr. K. would not have objected to receive that portion relating to respectable language. Mr. K. concluded by moving to lay the motion to receive on the table.

Mr. Morris asked for the yeas and nays on this question.
Mr. Swift, in reply, said he trusted he should not be found so recreant to the State which he had the honor to represent, as to be prevented by any threats or intimidation from doing his duty to his State, and presenting the result of the solemn deliberations of the Legislature of the State. The resolutions did not enter upon the question of fact, whether or no the outrages upon life and property, which had disgraced the country, had been tolerated and sanctioned by law; they merely referred to the undisputed and well known fact, that life, liberty and property were not secured or protected by any law or power in some sections of the Union, and that outrage and violence, perpetrated over unrebuked and unpunished. In simply presenting to the Senate the resolutions from the highest authority of his State, he (Mr. S.) had hoped that at least he should have been abused as an evildoer for performing not his duty to his State.

Mr. Calhoun rose and said he deemed this movement from Vermont to be of the greatest importance, in relation to those whom he (Mr. C.) had the honor to represent. It was, in his view, a grand step taken in the progress of events. He was not aware, that the subject had been at all agitated in Vermont. He (Mr. C.) had long foreseen, if this state of things were to go on, our heretofore blessed and happy Union must be terminated. This was a mixed question. One part of the resolutions referred to the annexation of Texas to this Union, another referred to the abolition of slavery in the District, though the matter and the same foundation. Southern institutions were here struck at. Mr. C. wished for time to deliberate what course Southern men ought to pursue in relation to this subject.

Mr. Crittenden deprecated the shape of the motion—Why would not the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) move simply to postpone? That would answer the whole end he proposed to have in view. Mr. Bayard urged the same argument, and deprecated the disrespectful treatment involved in rejecting the reception of the paper.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky rose to make a proposition which he hoped would save the Senate the embarrassment of voting to reject an official document from one of the States of the Union. He (Mr. Swift) to withdraw the papers for the present, and in doing so, give notice when he would again bring the subject forward. This would afford time for deliberation which gentlemen professed to be all they had in view.

Mr. Swift accordingly withdrew the resolutions, and gave notice he should again present them to the Senate on Tuesday next. Mr. Swift, in giving this notice, said no threats could deter him from doing his duty.

Messrs. King and Calhoun enquired if they were referred to by that remark.
Mr. Swift said he spoke generally.
Mr. Calhoun professed it to be most foreign to his disposition to use threats to any Senator.
Thus the matter was disposed of for the present.

IN SENATE.
Wednesday, Jan 16th, 1838.
Mr. McKean presented the petition of a large number of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the Express Mail law; referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. SWIFT said he had given notice of his intentions at a future day to present the report and resolutions on a former occasion; but withdrawn. His intention was not to bring them before the Senate until the discussion on the resolutions introduced by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had been finished. As that discussion was presumed to be terminated, he would now introduce them. He would offer no apology for presenting them now than the duty he owed to his State. The resolutions spoke for themselves; nor did Vermont require him to vindicate them on that floor. He expressed his regret, however, that they should have been so harshly assailed as they had been. Not only the sentiments contained in them, but the motives of those who adopted them, had been subjects of unjust censure and reproach. What principles were asserted—that shall call forth the invectives that had fallen from gentlemen on the opposite side of the house? It was contended that Congress had the power, and it was respectfully asked, to exercise that power in abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it was presumed to have exclusive control.

Could any just exception be taken to that? Nothing has been hinted by the Legislature of Vermont, that Congress ought to interfere with slavery in the States. Such an opinion nowhere breathed in the document before them. One of the resolutions in question had not passed the Legislature, but, received the sanction of the popular branch only, that might have asserted doctrines of a prior period. The remarks indulged in at the time were, in his opinion, more calculated to augment than to allay excitement.

The resolutions were offered with no other view than to be laid on the table and printed; and yet this simple request had been met with objections of a very uncourteous character. By whom? Had this been opposed? By those who held that this was a confederate rights refuse, on any just principle, to receive and print a document emanating from such a source? He (Mr. P.) deeply regretted the course pursued, because he considered it disrespectful to the State of Vermont, and her inhabitants, than whom a people was no where to be found, and were such subjects of high national import, without incurring reproach? They suppose the admission of cause it would be the means of extending and perpetuating slavery in this country. They regard reproach, and deeming Congress to have the power to abolish it there, they ask that it may be done. Certainly every State had the right to interest herself in matters which she believed relate to the general good. There was nothing, he contended, intentionally offensive to the South, (certainly not to the North,) and he trusted that the gentlemen of the North would be satisfied with the manner in which this subject had been met by the people of the South.

Mr. STRANGE said a few words in reply to language in which he had characterized the report by the Vermont Senators, held that it was the duty of every honorable man whose language was the complained of, either to retract or justify it. He was conscious that he had characterized these documents in terms too harsh, or that they did not lodge his error, but when he had uttered a truth he never could retract it. He solemnly believed that solutions, had degraded itself by so doing; and he that when he spoke of the resolutions, he referred to the whole of them, as well as the report on which they were based. This report spoke of the base incendiaries who have been prowling from one part of the southern country to another, exciting recommended deeds, of murder and arson. If he said that the gentleman from Vermont would have given mild terms he had used. It was a gross libel on the people of the South to say that they were in a state of anarchy, as represented in that memorial from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) as a lawless people. It was a part of southern pride, and a pride that was highly commendable, that they themselves had created. One-half of the population of the country, Mr. S. said, was grossly insulted in this report. It was an attack on their feelings, their lives, and their personal security; for the language of this report directly applauded the man who should stir up a servile war in the South. Now Mr. S. asked if such a paper as that was to be received, and placed on the records of the Senate? Mr. S. ended by moving to withdraw it temporarily, at the request of Mr. KING.

Mr. KING observed, that when he took his seat this morning, he found the Senator from Vermont speaking on the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, which it appeared he had just presented formerly taken place, that these resolutions would have been presented without some previous notice in them might be prepared to meet them. When these resolutions, he (Mr. K.) had characterized them as they deserved. He understood the Senator had not heard the Senator. He asked him to say (Mr. K.) language as unbecoming?

Mr. SWIFT said he had no opinion on the subject, further than to say, that the people of Vermont would hold the gentleman's language for what it was really worth. As he was up he would remark that he did not know, when he presented his resolutions, that the Senator from Alabama was not in his place.

Mr. KING resumed. He did not, on a former occasion, neither was it now his designs to censure the conduct of the Senators from Vermont, in discharging what they supposed to be their duty. It rested with them (Mr. K. said) to discharge their duty according to the dictates of their own judgement; but consequences if they present and sustain resolutions, feelings of those thus disrespectfully, thus slandered, acted in this matter as high minded honorable men (he doubted not they) should, they would have taken care to free themselves from all participation in these resolutions, that they did not justly reprimand. That they were not characterized by truth was known to those Senators. Why, then, asking for slanders? He could not (Mr. K. said) respect the course of the Vermont Senators. In presenting these resolutions, they had in their remarks, indirectly endorsed the libels they contained; they could not—characterized these resolutions as false and slanderous, he cared not who presented them. It had been said by the Senator from Vermont, that we of the South, as State rights men, could not refuse to receive and give a respectful attention to the proceedings of a sovereign State. Yes, sir, said Mr. K. we are State rights men—we defend the legitimate rights of the States, but we do not defend a sovereign State when she asserts calumny and falsehood. It was painful of country he represented from the bases, asperations, he would not condescend to do it. Was there deluded by fanaticism, who was capable of not blotting that floor and defending the language of getting up on a moment? No: there was not one. Was it because he had characterized these resolutions as they deserved that they had been complained of by the Vermont Senators? Did they expect him, a Southern man, to speak of them only in the most soft and soothing language? No: the authors of this report might hear what he had said, and take it for what it was worth; but he held men capable of making such charges in the utmost contempt, and he did not entertain the respect they were entitled to as a gallant high minded, virtuous people; nor would he be

and therefore comes to us just as any other resolution does.

Mr. PRENTISS said he had no other feeling in this matter than a desire to discharge his duty to his Legislature. He must be allowed, however, to express his regret at the course pursued when these resolutions were before the Senate at a prior period. The remarks indulged in at the time were, in his opinion, more calculated to augment than to allay excitement.

The resolutions were offered with no other view than to be laid on the table and printed; and yet this simple request had been met with objections of a very uncourteous character. By whom? Had this been opposed? By those who held that this was a confederate rights refuse, on any just principle, to receive and print a document emanating from such a source? He (Mr. P.) deeply regretted the course pursued, because he considered it disrespectful to the State of Vermont, and her inhabitants, than whom a people was no where to be found, and were such subjects of high national import, without incurring reproach? They suppose the admission of cause it would be the means of extending and perpetuating slavery in this country. They regard reproach, and deeming Congress to have the power to abolish it there, they ask that it may be done. Certainly every State had the right to interest herself in matters which she believed relate to the general good. There was nothing, he contended, intentionally offensive to the South, (certainly not to the North,) and he trusted that the gentlemen of the North would be satisfied with the manner in which this subject had been met by the people of the South.

Mr. STRANGE said a few words in reply to language in which he had characterized the report by the Vermont Senators, held that it was the duty of every honorable man whose language was the complained of, either to retract or justify it. He was conscious that he had characterized these documents in terms too harsh, or that they did not lodge his error, but when he had uttered a truth he never could retract it. He solemnly believed that solutions, had degraded itself by so doing; and he that when he spoke of the resolutions, he referred to the whole of them, as well as the report on which they were based. This report spoke of the base incendiaries who have been prowling from one part of the southern country to another, exciting recommended deeds, of murder and arson. If he said that the gentleman from Vermont would have given mild terms he had used. It was a gross libel on the people of the South to say that they were in a state of anarchy, as represented in that memorial from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) as a lawless people. It was a part of southern pride, and a pride that was highly commendable, that they themselves had created. One-half of the population of the country, Mr. S. said, was grossly insulted in this report. It was an attack on their feelings, their lives, and their personal security; for the language of this report directly applauded the man who should stir up a servile war in the South. Now Mr. S. asked if such a paper as that was to be received, and placed on the records of the Senate? Mr. S. ended by moving to withdraw it temporarily, at the request of Mr. KING.

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have they could ever be brought to approve the whole tenor of this report, as calculated to convey false impressions. It held the people of the South, were degraded, and not a law submitting them, from the very circumstance of slavery existing among them, and that it would be considered that they had cooled in their ardor for civil liberty if they suffered themselves to be drawn into the fraternal embrace of slaveholding States. Now we of the holding States, continued Mr. K. do not feel so in that the State of Vermont, with its honor and moral worth as standing as high in honor and moral worth as in this Union. But how did it happen he continued, that the State of Vermont, with its honor and moral worth as standing as high in honor and moral worth as in this Union, should have been drawn into the fraternal embrace of slaveholding States under the present Constitution? With the old thirteen? From Vermont? Was not passed by the Senate? It had been shown that it was presented here for our adoption. It refers to the gentleman called the slave trade. It refers to the solution correctly. The South was as much opposed to slave trade as any portion of the Union, and that was not the question presented by this resolution. It was not leveled against the slave trade, but the South as well as the North, condemned, but States—to prevent the transfer of slaves from one State to another, and was so utterly at variance with the Constitution that no man could justly

He had only risen for the purpose of vindicating himself from the charge that he had used disrespectful language towards the people of a sovereign State—and having done so, he would, as far as he was concerned, leave the whole matter in the hands of gentlemen from non-slaveholding States, who might take it up at their own pleasure. If they chose to receive it, let them do so; if they chose to refer it to a committee, let them do so; and he trusted that if a committee from the non-slaveholding States, and gentlemen from the slaveholding States, and to show to the South the ground they intended to stand upon in the matter, and he trusted that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) would draw his motion.

Mr. STRANGE replied that he could not consent to withdraw his motion, on the contrary, he was more convinced that he ought to persevere in it. Mr. S. however withdrew it temporarily at the request of Mr. WHITE.

Mr. WHITE gave his views at length in relation to this subject. Part of the excitement, he said, in the non-slaveholding States, might have been produced by the manner in which these petitions had been treated. They suppose the right of petition and freedom of speech are violated in the course. He had voted against the reception of petitions asking to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because he believed they violated the rights of the people here, and he had adopted that course as best calculated to allay excitement. Slavery was a settled question, in his opinion, and an open one; and he was not sent there to discuss the question whether it was immoral or irreligious, slavery in the District. Was it to follow that, because Congress was the only Legislature for the ten miles square, that it could do what it pleased, exercise a censorship over the press, or adopt any particular creed? The powers here were necessarily limited as elsewhere. What power had Congress more than the Legislatures of the States to take the property of the citizen contrary to his will? When a man in a slaveholding state wishes to liberate slaves, the question arises, will the Legislature permit him to do so? They look to the great interest of the whole, and will not allow him to free his own slaves without making the rest of the community safe. It would be time enough when the people of this District come here and asked, to legislate upon the subject. Mr. W. said in treating with respect what came from one State, it was necessary to take care that in so doing, we did not come under reproach from other States. He voted for the reception of this, he believed, would be bringing reproach upon his own State, and others, by indirectly admitting they were a state of anarchy and confusion.

Mr. CALHOUN said that, as a States rights man, in the strongest sense, he believed that the State of Vermont had a right to come there and be heard. Upon the best reflection he could give to the subject, he could not vote for rejecting the resolutions, and on the other hand, he considered the language to be so exceptional that he could not vote for receiving them. It was owing to, and foreseeing this difficulty that he had introduced the series of resolutions on the same subject, which had been so recently discussed and disposed of, and though he made no complaint, he profoundly regretted that he had been appointed in getting a direct vote on one important principle involved. Situated as he was as a representative of the South, which was so calumnious in these resolutions, he could not vote for receiving them.

Mr. STRANGE having renewed his motion to lay the question of the reception of resolutions on the table, the question was here taken and decided in the negative—Yeas, 12, Nays 26, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Grundy, Lumpkin, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Strange, Walker, and White—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Davis, Hubbard, Knight, Linn, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggless, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Swift, Talmage, Tipton, Webster, Williams, Wright and Young—26.

The CHAIR then said the resolutions were before the Senate, and no one further objecting.

Mr. SWIFT said he would move that they be for the present laid on the table, and printed.

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Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as related to the finances, reported a bill to impose additional duties on certain public officers, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for this day, week.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky expressed a wish for a longer day than the one named by the Senator from New York. This was an important subject; public expectation was very high on it, and he understood indirectly that the details of the bill were numerous, and he thought they ought not to hurry the consideration of a measure of such momentous consequences.

Mr. WESTER was desirous of having as much delay as was consistent with the views of the State, and the chairman of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CALHOUN opposed the delay. The subject

had been brought to the attention of the Senate, and the whole tenor of this report, as calculated to convey false impressions. It held the people of the South, were degraded, and not a law submitting them, from the very circumstance of slavery existing among them, and that it would be considered that they had cooled in their ardor for civil liberty if they suffered themselves to be drawn into the fraternal embrace of slaveholding States. Now we of the holding States, continued Mr. K. do not feel so in that the State of Vermont, with its honor and moral worth as standing as high in honor and moral worth as in this Union. But how did it happen he continued, that the State of Vermont, with its honor and moral worth as standing as high in honor and moral worth as in this Union, should have been drawn into the fraternal embrace of slaveholding States under the present Constitution? With the old thirteen? From Vermont? Was not passed by the Senate? It had been shown that it was presented here for our adoption. It refers to the gentleman called the slave trade. It refers to the solution correctly. The South was as much opposed to slave trade as any portion of the Union, and that was not the question presented by this resolution. It was not leveled against the slave trade, but the South as well as the North, condemned, but States—to prevent the transfer of slaves from one State to another, and was so utterly at variance with the Constitution that no man could justly

He had only risen for the purpose of vindicating himself from the charge that he had used disrespectful language towards the people of a sovereign State—and having done so, he would, as far as he was concerned, leave the whole matter in the hands of gentlemen from non-slaveholding States, who might take it up at their own pleasure. If they chose to receive it, let them do so; if they chose to refer it to a committee, let them do so; and he trusted that if a committee from the non-slaveholding States, and gentlemen from the slaveholding States, and to show to the South the ground they intended to stand upon in the matter, and he trusted that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) would draw his motion.

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id, was not new; it had been fully discussed at last session, and every member had made up his mind on it. The question was taken, and the bill was ordered to be printed for this day two weeks.

WEBSTER, fifteen hundred motion of the bill were ordered to be printed for this day two weeks.

BUCHANAN moved to take up the bill in relation to the act for the prevention and punishment of certain crimes against the United States, passed by him yesterday, and urged the speedy action of the Senate on it.

His motion was not carried, a quorum not being present.

motion of Mr. LINN, the Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 17, 1838.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama presented the preamble resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, asking for the establishment of a pension agency, at the Government of that State. He would simply ask, Mr. C. said that there was no pension agency within one hundred and fifty miles of that place, and the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KING presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, instructing their Senators to request the act for the prevention and punishment of certain crimes against the United States, passed by him yesterday, and urged the speedy action of the Senate on it.

His motion was not carried, a quorum not being present.

SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. NORVELL said that yesterday he had voted in the majority to make the Divorce bill the order of the day. Upon reflection he thought the postponement was too long. Great anxiety to prevail not only here, but elsewhere, for early consideration of this great measure. He observed letters from New York in the morning papers stating that the mercantile community were at stand, unable or unwilling to go on with the transaction of their regular business operations, because of a delay on the part of Congress in acting definitively on this currency question. It appeared to him very evident, too from the debate which had just taken place upon a resolution of inquiry, directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sooner this connection between Bank and State could be brought to a close, the better it would be for all parties. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, with a view further to make a motion that the Divorce bill be made the special order of the day for the next day.

After a few remarks from Mr. WESTER and Mr. WRIGHT, the question was taken, and the reconsideration was ordered—yeas 21, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. NORVELL.

The bill was then made the special order for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 17, 1838.

Mr. LAWLER, on leave, presented certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, embracing proposition for the establishment of a pension agency in that State, which, on motion, was referred to a select committee of three.

On motion of Mr. MERCER, the bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the removal of the great raft on Red river was taken up, read twice, and on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (a bill embracing the same object, being already reported by the House) and now before that committee.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and Mr. C. reported back an amended bill.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BOON reported Senate bill, without amendment entitled an act authorizing the Senators to (any land) within their limits sold by the United States, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 18, 1838.

Reports from committees being called for, the following bills, &c. were reported.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BELL reported a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of clerks employed in the office of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CHAPMAN reported a bill for the relief of certain persons who have been deprived of their rights of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by the location of Indian reservations.

city gates, which was destroyed, and the timber which supported the road being burned, the bridge fell in.

In the quarter of the city inhabited chiefly by people of the Boree Caste, there was one entrance only from the street to the houses they inhabit. All the men had left their homes to aid in extinguishing the fire, which did not then appear likely to reach this quarter. This it unfortunately afterwards did, and before they could return, the only outlet was enveloped in flames, and numbers of helpless women and children perished, & the property was all destroyed. Some Boirras are said to have taken refuge in one of their "murjeds," where it being entirely built of stones, they fancied themselves secure, with their families, and the little property they carried with them. Surrounded eventually by the fire, however, the building became so heated, the inmates were scorched to death, and all perished, literally baked as it were in an oven.

Corpses were discovered in such a position as to indicate that the parties had perished in the very act of escaping, with money, and gold and silver ornaments, found in their hands. The loss of life has been immense, and, as far as has yet been reported, no less than 500 are stated to have perished. Great numbers of cattle likewise have been burnt, and the whole scene is one of wide-spread ruin and desolation.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

Knowing that the public feel a deep interest on the progress of the Vermont Resolutions, and the proceedings of Congress in relation to preserving neutrality on our north-eastern frontier, we have occupied a large portion of our present number with the debates in Congress on these subjects.

We learn from the stage driver, that on Tuesday morning last, just as a moving wagon was driven into the ferry boat at Rome, Ga. the boat sunk, in consequence of but one corner of the boat being on shore. Two black men, one acting as ferryman, and the other the driver of the wagon, were drowned, and five horses. It is supposed that neither of the black men could swim, from the circumstance of their being drowned so near the shore.

A late writer in the Montgomery Advertiser, who has visited Mobile, after an absence of 12 months, expresses his satisfaction and surprise at the reaction which has taken place in the business of that city. Although this city has been visited within the last

years, yet it is said there are very few vacant tenements and real estate has fallen but little in value. Seven thousand bags of cotton it is computed changed hands during the week ending 25th Jan. at prices varying from 7 to 12 cents.

A few copies of the "Duties of a Physician and Family Medical Adviser" have been left at this office for sale. This work contains 638 pages and presents the reader with a system of practice founded on experiment compared with experiment, enlarged by successive and accumulated observation, comprising the collective knowledge and experience of the past and present age on the subject. We can say, from a personal acquaintance with the author of this work, that he is a gentleman of classic education, and of the first order of talents. Those who may wish to purchase such a work, can call and examine for themselves.

Those who may wish to subscribe for the work, can do so, and have them furnished a few months hence, bound in any manner they may desire.

The Hon. Samuel W. Oliver, died recently at his plantation in Dallas County, Ala.

In the Senate on the 16th Jan. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to impose additional duties as depositories upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of Public Money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys of the United States. This bill was read, passed to a second reading, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday 30th Jan. As this bill is lengthy in its details, and subject to various modifications before its final passage, we have not thought it important to publish it entire in its present form, but will endeavor to give a glimpse of its principal features.

In the first section the bill provides for the erection, in the new Treasury building of suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer and his clerks, provided with fire proof safes and vaults. The 2d sec. makes the Mint of the U. S. in Philadelphia, & the Branch Mint at N. Orleans places of deposit of the public moneys, and commits the custody and care of the public moneys at those points to the Treasurer of said mint and branch mint, under such restrictions and regulations as the bill prescribes. The 3rd sec. makes similar provisions with regard to the custom houses in New York and Boston. The 4th provides for the erection of suitable buildings in the cities of Charleston and St. Louis for the use of the Receivers General of public moneys, hereafter to be appointed. The 5th empowers the President to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint four Receivers General, one to be located at N. York, one at Boston, one at Charleston, and one at St. Louis. The 6th requires of the Treasurer of the U. S. the Treasurer of the Mint and several Branch Mints, Collectors of Customs and others acting as such, Receivers General, Receivers at the several land offices, and Post Masters, except as provided, to safely keep without loaning or using all moneys collected or placed in their custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer to be transferred or paid out. The 7th provides that the Treasurer of the U. S. the Treasurer of the Mint of the U. S. and the branch mint at N. Orleans, and Receivers General shall give bonds to the U. S. States in such form and such amounts as shall be

directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury. The 8th makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to require of the several depositories not provided for in the 6th, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms, to meet the duties imposed upon them, with sureties in such sums as shall seem safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and also allows the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such bonds to be renewed and increased from time to time as circumstances may require. All collectors and receivers in the District of Columbia are required to pay over to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as required—all collectors in Philadelphia and N. Orleans to pay over to the treasurers of the mints, all collectors at N. York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, to pay over to the Receivers General, as often as once a month, and as much more frequently as the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper. Other sections of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any public money shall accumulate in the hands of depositories, except the Treasurers of the mints and the Receivers General, which he shall consider unsafe, to cause the same to be specially deposited in such banks, in the State or territory where the depository is located, as will agree to receive it as a special deposite, and not make any use of it whatever by way of loans or discounts. All deposits to be passed upon the books of the bank to the credit of the depository, but not withdrawing without the express order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and nothing but gold or silver, or such notes or bills, as are received for public dues shall be offered for deposite. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the act to appoint special agents, to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories, constituted by this act. Any officer charged by this act with the safe keeping of the public money, who shall use, loan or invest in any manner, any portion of the money in his keeping, is deemed to have embezzled the amount used, and for so doing is subjected to not less than 2 nor more than 5 years imprisonment, and a fine equal to the amount embezzled. The 23d sec. provides, that from & after the 31st Dec. 1838, one sixth-part of the duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and money due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and one other sixth for each year thereafter, until the year 1843, from and after which time all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be paid in gold and silver only, or in such notes, bills of paper, as may be directed by law to be received in payment of the public dues.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MICHIGAN FRONTIER.

The following letter, from a source of the first respectability at Detroit, conveys the particulars of important events which have just transpired in that quarter, in reference to the revolt in Canada. We have here the development of a plan which has been heretofore occasionally hinted at in accounts that have reached us from Buffalo.

DETROIT, Jan. 7, 1838.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement was known save that a meeting had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there. It has turned out differently, for on Thursday night all the State arms in our city Arsenal were secretly taken away; on the same day 400 stand were openly seized at Menro, and on the succeeding night our jail was robbed of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe-keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stand and about 100 men departed from our wharves for Bois Blanc—a British Island 19 miles hence, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie. Attempts were also to have been made upon our city powder magazine at Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being despatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers circulated, and now containing 1000 names—Commissioners from Navy Island tendered and accepted—enrollment of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the River—regular drills held—and, to cap the climax, a Southernland from New York is hourly expected with a force from Cleveland to arrive at Gibraltar, 16 miles hence—the point to rendezvous—and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breast work, the Patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard to attack Malden, to proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with efficiency and secrecy, and as there are many disaffected on the proposed route, there is some feasibility in the plan. We think they will at least take Malden if they try.

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the correct of action shown in this enterprise, we conclude that some able hand is at work.

Governor Mason issued his proclamation three or four days ago, but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney despatched a steamer with the Marshal and posse after the schooner, but they were defied, and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder if they approached nearer than hailing distance.

Our citizens held a public meeting and passed resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the Patriots' measures; and organized a guard of 100 men for the protection of the town, which was then without any arms, save those of one volunteer corps, and liable to be plundered of its stores by the Patriots, or fired on by the Royalists on the opposite side of the river.

Upon the return of the Marshal, a requisition for arms was made upon General Brady, U. S. V. which was granted. Arms from Dearborn were brought in, and an enrollment of 200 citizens made to seize the schooners if found within our jurisdiction. We think however, she has reached her point of destination ere this.

The Patriots have a large body of men at Gibraltar destined to, co-operate with the vessel above alluded to, and to-morrow morning we may expect the grand move to be made upon Malden. I have given you some of the details of an enterprise which, however much we may sympathize with the Canadians, is a most flagrant violation of neutrality and national faith.

That all these enrollments should have been made—arms taken—men drilled—and this whole

machinery of war put into operation—without the knowledge of our police, is a matter which our Government will find it exceedingly difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the British nation, and should that people make reprisals or surprise our coast by a cannonade, an impartial judge would deem the retribution just.

P. S. Monday morning, Jan. 8.—Southernland has arrived at Gibraltar from Cleveland with 70 men, and an attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus. EVACUATION OF NAVY ISLAND.

Dear Sir.—I avail myself on an express, on the eve of starting for the east, to say that the force assembled on Navy Island evacuated last night—that they were now some where on our shore, it is understood, endeavoring to make their way to some point higher up, to embark for where is not precisely known—without arms. The State cannon are being recovered. The marshal is on the qui vive with his deputies (directed by the district attorney,) to serve civil process upon the leaders, if they can be found.

Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott are here doing all that existing laws permit to maintain neutrality.

The Governor has been very active and efficient under circumstances of great difficulty.

From the Buffalo Star extra. IMPORTANT NEWS. NAVY ISLAND EVACUATED—THE CANNON BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES SURRENDERED—THE PATRIOT ARMY DISPERSED.

By express this morning, we learn that during the night the Patriot army retreated from Navy Island—after having conveyed the cannon belonging to the State, and the United States, to Grand Island, and left them under the care of Col. Ayres of the Militia.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday Evening.

Schlosser, Monday A. M. Jan. 15, 1838. Navy Island was evacuated last night. The cannon belonging to the U. S. have been returned, and are lying at Schlosser.

Thus far the despatch of our correspondent. We give below such additional information as we have subsequently learned.

It is believed that the larger portion of Van Rensselaer's men have landed on the adjacent parts of Grand Island, having previously sent across the muskets, &c. belonging to the State, which were committed to the custody of Col. Ayres. The further movements of the disbanded force are left to conjecture.

Two schooners with British flags flying, were lying about one mile below Waterloo, which were observed by the sentries below, early this morning. Another is lying at Waterloo. They are undoubtedly those which have been at Black Creek, just above Chippewa, for a week or more. The object of their new position can only be surmised.

The news which we published on Saturday from the Michigan Frontier is fully confirmed. We receive a slip from New York last night containing the military order of Gov. Mason, and a communication from Gov. Brady, of the U. S. Army, to his Excellency.

A gentleman who arrived in Baltimore on Monday evening from Monroe, Michigan, communicated the following additional intelligence to the editor of the Sun.

A large number of troops from Cleveland and Detroit, under the command of Col. Dodge, left Monroe on 7th in a schooner, and were joined at Gibraltar on the 8th by Col. Southernland, together with several boats, &c. having 250 stand of arms, three field pieces, a large stock of provisions, &c. most of which was put on board of the schooner for Bois Blanc, a British island, opposite Malden, where they proposed making an attack on the British forces stationed there, and thence proceed to Malden, Sandwich, and London. While on their way to the island the schooner, containing 30 men, separated from the rest of the fleet, and ran along within gun shot of the Loyalist, whence they were hailed by the sentinel, and returning no answer, were threatened with an attack. They were told to fire and be d—d, which threat was immediately put in execution, and promptly returned by the Patriots, the latter killing, as was reported, about sixty of the Loyalist, without receiving any injury themselves. On the evening of the 9th, the schooner made another attempt to reconnoitre, when a squall coming up, she grounded, and the Loyalists commenced another cannonading, which was returned by the Patriots, and resulted in the loss of 14 of the latter killed when the schooner surrendered. Col. Dodge and Southernland both wounded.

TEXAS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Wright of the steam packet Columbia, from Texas, 22d January, for files of the Houston Telegraph to the 13th instant, the most important items of which are subjoined.

The U. S. sloop of war Natchez, was at anchor off Galveston Bay, when the C. left. From the Houston Telegraph Jan. 13. We have been informed by Major W. Thompson, who recently with a few comrades penetrated to the late Rio Grande near Rhinosa, that the party of Mexicans, which lately visited San Patricio, consisted of five hundred soldiers from Metamoras, with two field pieces and one hundred "Rancheros." He learned this from two Mexicans, whom he captured, about twenty seven miles west of the Nueces. They also informed him that these troops had left San Patricio a few days before, and driven towards Metamoras about 2000 cattle, which they collected near the Nueces. They had also eight or ten prisoners captured near San Patricio, one of them by the name Kains, they treated in a very cruel manner, when last seen they were dragging him along upon a cannon, to which he had been tied. This statement is confirmed by a letter just received from Col. Wells, who writes that one of his spies was lately captured about twenty five miles above San Patricio, by a party of one hundred Mexicans. This party he (the spy) says had two pieces of artillery with them. They sent him down to San Patricio to another party where he was severely flogged, at night he made his escape. Col. Wells also writes that another spy, who has lately visited Metamoras found only eighteen hundred soldiers there. Col. Cos was then at Mier with one hundred and fifty men, and there were only one hundred soldiers at Rhinosa. These are poor perpetrations for an invasion.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY. Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

We particularly desire to call the attention of country merchants in Alabama, and we hope other presses in the State will not close their columns, to the account given this morning of the actual sales made by a large importing house of this city.—The public may now have the best evidence, that goods, wares, and merchandize are to be had as cheap in Mobile as in New York. Independent of all regard for dollars and cents, we trust every patriotic Alabamian will lend his aid in extending the business of his own commercial emporium. It may be set down as a political axiom, supported by the testimony of the historian, that no State ever flourished long, or attained to any eminence in science and the arts of civilized life, without possessing within its limits one considerable city: one nursery for the merchant and the man of letters, the civilian and the mechanic.

We trust therefore, the people of Alabama will give the experiment now making in Mobile, a fair trial. If they can obtain dry goods here, at these package sales, on terms as reasonable as those to be had in New York, we believe State pride should do some little in turning the balance in favor of Mobile. Let the store keepers and planters in the interior of Alabama, resolve to buy their annual supplies of merchandize in Mobile, and Mobile only, and our word for it, they will be greatly the gainers in the end. An increase of moneyed capital, and enterprising men, will enable us to send steam cars or steamboats to the remotest parts of the State—the charges for transportation will be lessened—and all the benefits resulting from increased facilities to intercourse speedily realized.

Alabama has but a limited sea coast, and but one fair outlet worth millions.—Let her sons foster their only mart, by buying where they sell—and Mobile cannot fail to become a city of the first magnitude.—Mobile Chronicle.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a **House of Public Entertainment** in this place, (Sockapato,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD. The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment. Sockapato, February 8, 1838.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Decem. ber 1837, a certain Chesnut Sorrel Mare about five years old, a star on her forehead, shod before, about fifteen and half hands high—spraised to seventy-five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Feb. 8, 1838.—3.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY. Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

POETRY.

NAPOLEON.

On that lone, barren isle, where the wide roaring
billsows
Assail the stern rocks, and the loud tempest rave,
The Hero lies still, while the dew-dropping Will-
ows
Like fond weeping mourners bend over his grave.
The lightning may flash, and the loud thunder
rattle,
He heeds not—he hears not—he's free from all
pains,
He sleeps his last sleep—he has fought his last
battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again.

Oh shade of the mighty, where now are the le-
gions
That rush'd but to conquer when thou led'st them
on?
Alas, they have perished, in far chilly regions,
And all, save the fame of their triumphs is gone.
The trumpet may sound and the loud cannon
rattle,
They heed not—they hear not—they're free from
all pains,
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought
their last battle,
No sound can awake them to glory again.

Yet, spirit immortal! the tomb cannot bind thee!
For like thine own Eagles that soar'd to the sun,
Thou spring'st from thy bondage and leavest behind
thee
A name which before thee no mortal had won!
Though nations may combat, when War's thun-
ders rattle
No more on thy steed wilt thou sweep o'er the
plains,
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep—thou hast fought
thy last battle,
No sound can awake thee to glory again!

The following is one of the most touching little
pieces we have met with for many a day. We
take it from the English annual for 1853.

THE BRIDE'S RETURN.

She hath her wish—for which in vain
She joined in restless dreams—
"Oh Mother! is this home again!
How desolate it seems!
Yet all the dear familiar things
Look as they d of yore;
But! the change this sad heart brings—
This is my home no more!

"I left the like the dove of old
I left thy parent's breast—
But on life's waste waters cold,
My soul hath found no rest!
And back again the weary bird is come,
Its woes—its wanderings o'er;
Ne'er from the holy ark to roam—
Yet, this is home no more!

"Oh Mother! sing my childhood's songs,
They fall like summer's rain
On this warm heart, that vainly longs
To be all time again!
Speak comfort to me! call me yet
"Thy Mary"—as of yore;
Those words could make me half forget—
That this is home no more.

"Sit near me; Oh this hour repays
Long year of lonely pain;
I feel as if the old bright days
Were all come back again.
My heart beats thick with happy dreams—
Mine eyes with tears run o'er;
Thou'rt with me, mother! Oh it seems
Like home!—our home, once more!

"Oh Home and Mother! can ye not
Give back my heart's glad youth?
The visions which my soul forgot,
Or learnt to doubt their truth!
Give back my childhood's peaceful sleep,
Its aimless hopes restore!
Ye cannot!—Mother let me weep—
For this is home no more!

Thou mourner for departed dreams!
On earth there is no rest—
When grief hath troubled the pure streams
Of memory in thy breast!
A shadow on thy path shall lie
Where sunshine laughed before;
Look upwards to the happy sky!
Earth is thy home no more!

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

Early in the fall of '93, two boys by the name of
Johnsons, the one 12, and the other 9, years of age
were playing on the banks of Short Creek, near
the mouth of Muskingum, and occasionally ship-
ping stones into the water. At a distance, they
saw two men, dressed like ordinary settlers, in
hats and coats, who gradually approached them,
and from time to time threw stones into the water
in imitation of the children. At length, when
within 100 yards of the boys, they suddenly threw
off their masks, and rushing rapidly upon them,
took them prisoners. They proved to be Indians
of the Delaware tribe. Taking the children in
their arms they ran hastily into the woods, and af-
ter a rapid march of about six miles, they en-
camped for the night. Having kindled a fire
and laying their rifles and tomahawks against a
tree, they lay down to rest, each with a boy in his
arms. The children, as may be readily supposed
were too much agitated to sleep. The eldest
at length began to move his limbs cautiously, and
finding that the Indian who held him remained
fast asleep, he gradually disengaged himself from
his arms, and walked to the fire, which had burnt
low. He remained several minutes in suspense
of what was to be done. Having stirred the fire,
and ascertained the exact position of the enemies'
arms, he whispered softly to his brother to imitate
his example, and if possible to extract himself from
his keeper. The little boy did as he was directed,
and both stood irresolute around the fire.
—At length the oldest, who was of a very resolute
disposition, proposed they should kill the sleeping
Indians, and returned home. The eldest pointed at
one of the guns, assured his brother if he would
only pull the trigger of that gun after he had pulled
it to rest, he would answer for the other Indian.
The plan was agreed upon. The rifle was
levelled, with the muzzle resting on a log, which
lay near, and having stationed his little brother at
the breech, with positive orders not to touch the
trigger until he gave the word. He then seized
the tomahawk, and advanced cautiously to the
sleepers. Such was the agitation of the younger
brother, however, that he touched the trigger, too
soon, and the report of his gun awakened the other
Indian before his brother was quite prepared. He
struck the blow, however, with firmness, although
in the hurry of the act it was done with the blunt
part of the hatchet, and only stunned his antagonist.

Quickly repeating the blow, however, with the
edge, he inflicted a deep wound upon the Indian's
head and after repeated strokes, left him lifeless
upon the spot.

The other, frightened at the explosion of his
own gun had already taken to his scrapers, and
having regained the road by which they had ad-
vanced, the elder fixed his hat upon a bush, to
mark the spot, and by daylight they regained
their homes. They found their mother in an ag-
ony of grief for their loss, and ignorant whether
they had been drowned, or taken by the Indians.
Their tale was heard with astonishment, not un-
mingled with incredulity, and a few of the neigh-
bors insisted upon accompanying them to the spot
where so extraordinary a rencontre had occurred.
The place was soon found, and the truth of the
boys' story placed beyond a doubt. The tomahawk
which had been shot, was not to be found. A
broad trail of blood, however, enabled them to
track his footsteps, and he was at length overtak-
en. His under jaw had been entirely shot away,
and his hands and breast were covered with clot-
ted blood. Though very much exhausted, he still
kept his pursuers at bay, and faced them, from
time to time, with an air of determined resolution.
Either his gory appearance, or the apprehension
that more were in the neighborhood, had such an
effect upon his pursuers, that notwithstanding
Whether he survived, or perished in the wilder-
ness, could not be ascertained, but from the se-
verity of the wound, the latter supposition is most
probable.

Fiendlike Depravity.—The Dayton (Ohio)
Herald states that some wanton wretches, a few
high across the western road, travelled by ex-
press, while riding at full speed, rode directly against
the face of a man, and threw him from his horse,
which fractured his skull. He, however, managed
within four days after this fall. We have been
informed, that on the Southern express mail route
ropes were drawn across the road for the pur-
pose of throwing the express rider. The riders
were thrown but fortunately met with no injury.
The highest penalty of the law, it would almost
seem, should be inflicted upon the perpetrators of
such wanton wickedness.

Drunkenness and Outrage.—The Columbia (S-
C.) Times says, that on Tuesday evening, the
25th ult. Wm. Thompson, one of the proprietors
of a hotel in that place, hearing a noise in the up-
per rooms, went up and remonstrated with the
author of it, who was a young Mississippian, aged
17, named Charles Stewart, in a state of intoxica-
tion, and calling for a servant. He then attacked
Mr. Thompson, and a young man, B. D. Boyd,
clerk of the Commercial Bank, together with an-
other young man in the room, who interfered to
prevent further aggression by either party. Stew-
art, however, drew a pistol, and in mistake, we
presume, shot Boyd in the lower part of the abdo-
men. Boyd is considered dangerously wounded,
and Stewart has been committed to jail to await
the termination of the effects of the wound.

Hydrophobia.—Mrs. Schrack, wife of Adam
Schrack, a much respected citizen of Upper Pro-
vidence Township, Montgomery county, (says
the Norristown Register, was attacked with the
above dreadful malady on Friday, the 22d ult, and
died on Sunday the 24th. The facts of the case
are as follows: The deceased in the act of feed-
ing a dog belonging to the family, was bitten by
him, and having some suspicions that the dog was
unwell, a physician was called in, and every pre-
caution taken to prevent any evil effect from the
bite. This occurrence took place six or seven
weeks previous to the 22d of December, at which
time her dreadful situation first manifested itself
by rejecting of water or other fluids when offered.
—A physician was again called, but to no purpose;
she died as above stated on the 24th, after much
suffering, aged 70 years.

MATRIMONY.—You ought to marry. "Never."
I know a good girl for you. "Let me alone." "But
perhaps, you—pshaw—you don't know her." "But
she is young." "Then she is sly." "Beautiful."
The more dangerous. "Of good family." "Then
she is proud." "Tender-hearted." "Then she is
jealous." "She has talents." "To kill me." "And
one hundred thousand dollars." "I will take
her."

Dr. M. being sent for by a maker of universal
specifics, grand salutariums, &c. up Broadway,
expressed his surprise at being called in on an
occasion apparently trifling. "Not so trifling,"
replied the quack, "for, to tell the truth,
I have, by a mistake, taken some of my own
Pills."

ENTRY OF THE QUEEN INTO LONDON.
This took place the 9th of Nov. and was a splen-
did affair. One little girl was trampled to death
in the Strand. Mr. Cooke of the Adelphi the-
atre, was so jammed by the crowd that his life is
despaired of. A diamond ornament of great value
fell from her Majesty's magnificent dress as she
alighted from her carriage at Guildhall. The
jewels dispersed. Every diamond was recover-
ed.

The Bank of England was illuminated with
fourteen splendid gas stars. The Duke of Well-
ington was one of the group that made an avenue
to her carriage. The banquet is described by all
present as the most superb ever given there. The
Queen was delighted, and her demeanor most
gracious.

One of the chandeliers lent by the goldsmith's
company, consisted of solid gold weighing 1000
merchants of Liverpool was a guest—the only Amer-
ican lady present, and attracted great admiration
by her beauty.

No less than nineteen persons received broken
limbs, arms, &c. and were carried into St. Barthol-
omew's hospital the day of the Queen's entry into
London.

AN EVENTFUL YEAR.—The year 1812
was probably the most eventful of any in history,
ancient or modern. England was convulsed by
civil war, the manufacturing district; Mr. Per-
ceval lost his life, and at his death commenced
Wellington took the town of Ciudad Rodrigo and
abolished the peerage and the Inquisition, and
proclaimed her new Constitution; and South Amer-
ica was in civil war, and Napoleon fought the bat-
tles of Wina, Somolenski, Brodino, and Moscow,
and finally saw his mighty hosts perish in the snow;

the English likewise took Almaraz and Seville,
and witnessed disgrace and defeat from the Amer-
ica at sea and in the Canadas. In the eventful
year no less than three millions of Christians, un-
der the sanction of mother church and holy priest-
hood, were armed for reciprocal carnage, and all
of Europe and America ever made slaughter-houses
than one million of men, women, and children
were butchered, or otherwise sacrificed in this
memorable year. What a picture of the spirit
of Christianity is this! The only event of the
year 1812, on which a rational person can reflect
with satisfaction, is the spirit of freedom which
in Spain destroyed the Inquisition and established
her glorious Constitution; and yet even this noble
work, in two years, was subverted by the perjury
of the most mean and execrable wretch in exis-
tence—Ferdinand the petticoat-maker.

DOCTOR

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town
of White Plains, Benton County,
Ala. tenders his professional services to
a generous public, in the various branch-
es of Medicine. Having been in constant prac-
tice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South
Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend
successfully to the diseases of this climate; and by
prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit
and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
N. B. He has devoted great attention to fe-
male diseases, and to chronic diseases generally.
He can at all times, unless professionally engaged,
be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr.
John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.
We the undersigned, having been acquainted
with Doct. William Williamson, for several years,
do with pleasure recommend him as a very suc-
cessful practitioner of medicine, and a man well
qualified to attend to the various duties of his pro-
fession.

Eliaz Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.
David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.
J. P. Lucas, Ck. S. and Abram Meader,
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, Ck. c. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recom-
mendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

**A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
AT AUCTION.**

Will be sold on Thursday the 22d day of
February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the
Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. McClung,
on the corner of Commerce and Main Streets in
East Wetumpka, a large & general assortment of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE,

ALSO—A LOT OF SUPERIOR

The sale will commence as above and contin-
ue from day to day until the whole is disposed
of. This sale offers a rare opportunity for great
Bargains.

Terms, all sums under \$100, Cash—all sums
over \$100, Three months credit, all sum over \$150
Six months credit—approved endorsed note pay-
able in Bank.

CAMPBELL & FRIOL
By J. M. Friol.
The Talladga and Jacksonville papers will
copy the above 3 times and charge this office.
Jan. 25, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.**

TAKEN UP by Silhon House,
living on Tallapoosa River,
two Ponies, one a Black Mare with
a Star in her forehead, four feet
high, four years old; the other a bright Bay horse,
four feet five inches high.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.**

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller,
Living in the neighborhood of
Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony
about three years old flax main and
Tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two
Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.
JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near
Mardisville in Talladga
County, Ala. on the night of the
27th of December, a dark Chesnut
sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white
back, occasioned from a small white spot on her
head, and is easily scared and starts frequently when
any one, who will secure the mare so that I can
get her again, besides paying all expenses.
GEORGE W. STONE, or
ISAAC STONE.
Near Mardisville,
Feb. 1, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa
Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks
and send the account to this office for collection.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.
THE undersigned having rented
Clark & Peters' Ware-House in
the town of Wetumpka, propose to
Store and Ship Cotton.

Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all
business committed to their care. And from the
fact of the house having over any other in the place
is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other
buildings that might endanger from fire, and thus
merit personal attention as can be given, hope to
share public patronage.
S. & J. LEEPER.
Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

New-York, Paris and London
FASHIONS

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Al-
exandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs
his friends and the public generally, that he pur-
sues the Tailoring Business in its various branch-
es. Having made a permanent contract with one
of two Journeymen from the Northern Cities,
(first-rate workmen,) he pledges himself that
those who may favor him with their patronage,
may be assured of having any work pertaining to
his trade done at short notice, and in the most fash-
ionable style—superior to anything he has done
heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly
three times a year.

N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands
in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low,
and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and
quality will be sold to accommodate the purchas-
er. On some lands good Indian Improvements
and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton
and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west
of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road,
at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co.
Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—4t.

**MATTHEW J. TURNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.
will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,
Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional
services to the citizens of the above named counties,
and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefat-
igable attention to business, to merit the confidence of
the public, and meet the approbation of those who
may entrust him with business. He pledges himself
that business committed to his management, shall be
promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby noti-
fied to come forward and make payment; and
all persons having claims against it will present
them duly authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.
ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR.
December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

CHATTOGA ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform
the public that their building will be comple-
ted and ready for the reception of students by the first
Monday in January, 1838.

The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS.
BRYAN.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	Per session five and a half months, . . . \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Phil-	
Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathe-	
matics, &c. per session, . . .	\$10 00
Latin and Greek, per session, . . .	\$12 00
Paintings, per session, . . .	\$16 00
Music on the piano, per session, . . .	\$24 00
Good boarding can be had at convenient distance, in respectable families.	

The situation of our institution is healthy and re-
tired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's.
The Society is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil
—also, from the experience and competency of the
Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the
advantages of a useful education.

By order of the Board,
F. KERBY, Chairman.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.
Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wil-
iam Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate will pre-
sent them duly authenticated, within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 28, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HILTON,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT.

INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Mer-
chants generally, that he will continue the busi-
ness, and be glad to receive a portion of their
patronage. His best references will be to those
for whom he done business the last season.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold,
deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their
accounts to me, within the time prescribed
by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff
& Administrator, by order of the Orphan's
Court of Cherokee County.
Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville
Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of A-
pril, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead
letters.

Brown John V.	Harrison Jacob
Bryant Mrs. Harriet	Harrison Joseph W.
Belthos M.	Hovee Nancy Miss
Bradley Jesse or Mrs.	Love Jefferson B.
Catharine Coffman	Laudrich Thomas
Biggs Wilson	Lay Jno.
Bird Thos.	McDaniel E. R.
Bice Jas. Doct.	McGinnis Jno.
Barkley Lucinda Mrs.	Nichols Archibald
Combs Thos.	Saddler Isaac
Cowan Jonathan	Spangler P.
Chapman Jno.	Soul Isaac
Carthenter Jacob	Trennison Reuben
Claxton Thos. F.	Wald Jacob
Coffman Jacob	Woods Nat.
Elam E. S.	Wilkinson Jno.
Haus Jno.	

J. T. SORRIE, P. M.
Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice
to the Painting business, between the ages of
14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to
gain a thorough knowledge of the business.
THOMAS T. STEPHENS.
Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4t.

THOSE of our patrons

have not yet made
ment will please call and
immediately if convenient.
J. D. Potter, our Agent,
with great pleasure recom-
my cash offered during the absence of Mr. J. D. Potter.
WARD, WHITE, WOODWARD,
N.B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE
Feb. 1, 1838.—3t.

500 Laborers Wanted, at

ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES,
dolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages
constant employment will be given by
JOHN GOODEN
Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

CASTINGS,

Consisting of Kettles, Pots, ovens, &c.
Andirons, Plough-moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at
store of:
December 21, 1837.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED

ROAD. THE usual wages of the country, will
given; and the Company will make payment
every ninety days. The hands will be well fed
treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the
or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

*The Jacksonville paper will please pub-
the above; and forward their account to this
office for collection.

**O'Neill Michaux & Thomas,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,
MOBILE.**
Oct. 15, 1837.—3m.

WARE-HOUSE

COMMISSION BUSINESS

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the cotton landing, formerly owned by
J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Couch
offer their services to the Merchants and Planters ge-
nerally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions,
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods and St-
ment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by
industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share
public patronage.
F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Chas-
Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate, will pre-
sent them duly authenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law or they will be barred.
P. C. SAMPSON, Administrator.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW**

Having settled himself permanently in Jack-
sonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his profes-
sional services to the public. He will regularly
attend the several courts in the counties of S.
Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladga,
and Benton. All business entrusted to his man-
agement, shall be attended to with punctua-
lity.
His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John
Turner, deceased, will please come forward
and make settlement. His individual and part-
nership concern of Turner & Ellison are all in-
cluded. All persons having claims against the
estate will please present them.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Ex-
B. D. TURNER,
Nov. 16, 1837.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next,
before the Court-House door in the town
of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. the
following property, (viz): Lot of Land fractional
section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range
No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied
on as the property of Daniel McClellon to satisfy
Attachments issued from Justice Court, and
levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle
and one in favour of R. Alexander, and one in fa-
vour of William Moore, Levied on by the Sher-
iff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th
day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 18, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses
John K. Sterling, Administrators of the estate of
John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their
accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It
therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days
notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, re-
quiring all persons interested in said estate to ap-
pear at the Court-House in the town of Jackson-
ville, on the first Monday of March next, to
show cause, if any they have, why said accounts
and vouchers should not be allowed. January the
6th, 1838.
C. A. GREEN, JUDGE C. C.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK C. C.
January 11, 1838.—6t.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly ex-
cuted, & kept constantly on hand
for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties
can be furnished with such blank
as they use, upon the shortest no-
tice, & on reasonable terms.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate
of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby noti-
fied to present them to me within the time pre-

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II, No. 5.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

Whole No. 57.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All advertisements are paid, unless at the option of the advertiser. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

The last Nashville Republican Banner, the leading organ of Federal Whiggery in Tennessee, is in trouble. Mr. Bell's skulking the vote on Mr. Patton's Anti-Slavery resolution. In an article of a column and a half, the Banner enters gravely upon Mr. Bell's defence. If some disinterested friend of Mr. Bell had been at the editor's elbow when he was penning the article in his defence, he would have whispered in his ear, "the least said is soonest mended." The first defence which the Banner sets up for Mr. Bell is to condemn the meeting of the Southern members to consult together upon the course proper to be taken. We take the following extracts from the article in Mr. Bell's organ: The Banner of the 19th January last says:

THE SOUTH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

"There seems to be but one opinion, as far as we are concerned, with the intelligent reflecting and patriotic men of all parties in this country, with regard to the course of a portion of the southern delegation in Congress on the subject of the abolition petitions. That judgement is one of unhesitating disapprobation and condemnation. Their precipitate, violent and intemperate proceedings and speeches met no favor or approval here."

"It seems, that in consequence of the violent and intemperate language of a fanatic, Slade of Vermont, a portion of the southern members withdrew from the House, and called a meeting of the members from the slaveholding States for purpose of consultation. This step must be pronounced wholly ungratified."

"From all which is abundantly manifest, that Mr. Bell instead of merely failing to vote on the resolution might well have opposed the whole proceeding as entirely impolitic and unprofitable."

The Banner defends Mr. Bell for refusing to go all lengths with designing, or, if you please, hot-headed and indiscreet members of the South. Was the editor of the Banner aware that Mr. Bell himself attended this meeting of the Southern members? Was he aware that Mr. Patton's resolution was agreed upon at that meeting as proper to be adopted, in order to prevent useless, unprofitable, and dangerous discussion and agitation in Congress upon the subject of abolition? Was he aware that Mr. Bell yielded his assent to that resolution in that meeting—that all the members, or nearly so, of both political parties agreed that Mr. Patton should introduce the resolutions in the House, the next day? Mr. Patton did accordingly introduce it; and to the surprise of every one Mr. Bell was found in company with the fanatic Slade, and his other opposition friends at the North, voting against the previous question, and then dodged the vote on the resolution itself. Was the editor of the Banner aware that in attempting to defend Mr. Bell, he passes the severest possible censure upon the other Whig members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Campbell, Carter, Cheatham, Crockett, Maury, Shields, Stone, J. L. Williams, and C. H. Williams? We believe all, or most of them, attended the meeting of the Southern members; and all voted in the House for the previous question to defend Mr. Bell for running out of the House, and dodging the vote on Mr. Patton's resolution, is direct censure on the course of Mr. B's Whig colleagues from Tennessee, who voted for it. But the article in the Banner, in Mr. Bell's defence, proceeds to say:

"Well, a portion of the Southern delegation withdrew, and called a meeting of the delegates generally from the slaveholding States, which accordingly took place, and the following resolution was ultimately agreed upon and reported to the House by Mr. Patton, who called the previous question upon its adoption. It is for voting against the previous question, and for being absent when the vote was taken on the resolution, that Mr. Bell is charged by the Union with having betrayed the interests of his constituents. The following is the resolution.

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves, in any State, District, or territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

"Now, we can cite several unanswerable reasons, why a southern member might both have voted and spoken against this resolution. In the first place, it is word for word, the resolution reported in the House a year ago by Mr. Pinckney, and adopted."

"Was the editor of the Banner aware that the resolution adopted by the House a year ago, was at that time voted for by Mr. Bell? The resolution passed a year ago, on motion of Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, was substantially Mr. Pinckney's resolution passed by the House at the previous session, and was, in all substantial respects, Mr. Patton's resolution. That the editor of the Banner may be enabled to draw the distinction between the two resolutions, we give the resolutions passed a year ago, viz:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, propositions, or papers relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action be had thereon."

For this resolution Mr. Bell voted on the 18th of January, 1837. He did more; he voted for the previous question on this resolution. On the 21st of December, 1837, Mr. Bell voted against the previous question on Mr. Patton's resolution, and on the passage of the resolution, being present in the House. Mr. Bell walked out of his seat into the lobby, and declined to vote.

Can the editor of the Banner give us a reason for this? Was Mr. Bell afraid of offending his Northern friends, with whom he had formed a recent alliance, by giving his vote for Mr. Patton's resolution? and was he afraid of offending his constituents at home by giving his vote against it? and were not these the true reasons why he dodged and run behind the pillars to avoid voting?

Mr. Patton's resolution was passed by the votes of the whole South, of both parties, and by the votes of the Northern Democracy, who united with them in putting an end to the discussion of this agitating subject. The Opposition of the North voted against the resolution.

We notice this article in the Banner because it is known to be Mr. Bell's organ, and to be under his influence and direction, and because we wish to put its editor right as regards Mr. Bell's course without condemning, in the severest manner, the course of his Opposition colleagues from Tennessee. We will see how Mr. B's organ will attempt to get him out of the dilemma.—Globe.

A writer in a Vicksburg paper which came to hand last night has the following notice of the condition of things among our neighbors in Mississippi. They are encouraged, and should inspire a generous spirit of emulation in Alabama. "We find our landings crowded with ships to convey our produce abroad without double storage, double commission, damage and speculation. Agencies will soon be established in all our river towns to buy cotton and advance to those who prefer shipping. A large portion of their salaries will be expended among us. Our supplies of goods will be consigned to those agents direct from the manufacturers at home and abroad—they can be sold to us on better terms than to New York merchants, whose payments depend on our merchants, and theirs on their customers. How much better for all parties to open a direct communication with the manufacturers and consumers, through the medium of a single agent."

Mr. Austin's speech.—We have received a pamphlet copy of an excellent speech in defence of southern institutions, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by James T. Austin, Attorney General of Massachusetts, at a meeting of citizens, called at the instance of Dr. Channing and other abolition fanatics.

The following passage is admirably put with all the native force of truth. "Satisfy the people their lives are in danger, by the instrumentality of the press, in furiously and intemperately operating on the minds of slaves; give them reason to fear the breaking out of a servile war in which their wives and daughters are to be the victims of that brutal ferocity that knows how to add horrors to death, and if you can keep such a people calm, and tranquil, and obedient to the restraints of any law that can be made, or to any power that can enforce it, you must first beat out of them every vestige of humanity, and make them more abject than slavery itself."

It is the folly of the abolition party that they will not learn this great truth.

Mr. BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We have read, with unalloyed satisfaction, the speech of this distinguished Pennsylvania Senator upon Mr. Callhoun's resolutions. It breathes the spirit of pure patriotism and true wisdom—a patriotism free from the alloy alike of selfishness and of sectional pre-

judice; and a wisdom which commands itself to the understanding of every man not the irreclaimable slave of prejudiced opinions, or the fanatical devotee of impracticable abstractions. We do not the less cheerfully tender to Mr. Buchanan the poor requital of our thanks, for the firm stand taken by him in defence of southern rights, because, in the party divisions of the day, we are ranged under opposing flags. His manly and just views upon the great question which agitates the Union, and threatens at no distant day its subversion, entitles him to the unqualified praise of every Southern man, whatever political creed he may profess.

Lynchburg, Virginia.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1838.

The question was taken last night in the Convention on the insertion of the word "white" in the new Constitution, so as to prevent all pretext for the right of suffrage on the part of the negroes, and the insertion was carried by a vote of 77 to 44. The Federalists, with one or two exceptions, went in a body for the negroes, while the Democrats, bating a changing or two, went for the Union and the people. Thus perish the schemes of the abolition incendiaries, prompted by foreign enemies, and sustained by foreign gold. Dunlop and Merrill, after opposing the amendment in their speeches, went for it by their votes. The Federal city delegation (not including Hopkins and Meredith) were the strenuous advocates of the negroes, "our John Sergeant" being of the number.

The Express-Mail appears to be getting out of favor with the public and deservedly so. Its tendency is to make the regular mail worse, and to confer benefits upon the wealthy to the exclusion of those in moderate circumstances. The trader who cannot afford treble postage is anticipated by such as may be able to pay extra charges, and all equality of means of receiving information is destroyed the proper plan is to quicken the transmission of the regular and drop the Express Mail. Let all have the same chance.—Balt. Amer. Slip, Jan. 13.

MURDER.—A wanton and unprovoked murder was committed on the body of Mrs. — her residence on Pine Log, in this county, on Friday morning the 26th ult. by a young Negro Girl, belonging to deceased.

The negro girl it seems, from her own relation of the circumstances, became incensed at her Mistress for a slight reprimand for some negligence, at which the Girl gave her several licks with a stick, that felled her to the ground.—She then seized an ax, that lay at some distance, with which she finished the work of death. The negro is now confined in our Jail, awaiting her trial.—She will no doubt receive the punishment her crime so richly merits.—Ga. Pioneer.

From the Globe.

New York Jan. 22, 1838.

I trust this is the last time I shall have to advert to the Canadian insurgents. They are totally disbanded, and the dismemberment of the Canadas from Great Britain is for a time postponed. The English flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th. Seeing the use that has been made of it, I do not suppose it will again be left in its former defenceless condition. It is naturally a strong hold, and will be maintained as such. The whole force of the insurgents turns out never to have exceeded five hundred and fifty effective men. The one hundred per day joinings of volunteers were all fabrications of the Buffalo papers. They are much to blame, since it is not now doubted but that they were all along aware of the true state of affairs. Let it pass. The emute is over—allows saunter.

The boundary line will be the next exciting topic of the press. The fanfaronading on this subject will be truly awful. Guns, drums, trumpets, blunderbusses and thunder will adorn many a paragraph. But there will be no fight, no border skirmishing. As a proof of the little love evinced by our borders to the success of the late commotion, not a single public meeting has been held in Maine to sympathy or assist the excitors of the tumult, or even to wish success to their cause. From this I infer that the border question will not be very difficult of settlement. Great Britain is not so mad or grasping as some would have us to believe; and even if she were, a war with America would be the last encounter her people would desire to engage in. Our power is fully known and acknowledged, and the loss of our amity of far more consequence than double the disputed territory. This warlike hectoring may therefore be suffered freely to breathe its fierce blasts. It is the interest of both nations to keep the peace, and a few newspaper vapors will not disturb it.

I have nothing new to communicate on commercial or money matters. The quotations already given remain unvaried.

SPECIE.—We learn from authority that cannot be doubted, that a large sum of specie

was sold yesterday at two per cent. premium, which is less than it was sold at eighteen months ago, before the affairs of trade were deranged.—New Orleans Bee of Jan. 4.

Extract of a letter, dated

DEBARK, December 30, 1837.

"By way of relaxation, and a little prompted by curiosity, I crossed over this afternoon to the Canada side, where I found a regular patrol of armed men, about forty in number, bugle sounding and colors flying. They seemed to apprehend trouble, I think without good cause. There are some reckless men on our side—men who have nothing to loose, and feel that they may be gainers by any change—endeavoring to create an excitement in behalf of the self-constituted patriots. The men of property and character in the city appear to take very little interest in the affairs of their neighbors. Her Majesty's party on the other side is much the strongest, and should an attempt be made at revolution, it will be put down without much trouble. If rumor be true, the loyalist party are guilty of a ridiculous and unwise step. It is said they have armed the negroes of whom there are a great number in and about Malden."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between three and six o'clock P. M. The eclipse will be total, but annular; that is, the moon being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible like a luminous ring, (annulus), to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of country to which the eclipse will be thus central is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the north pole, the central annular eclipse will pass, through Kamschatka, in Asia, the British dominions in North America, not far West of Hudson's Bay; Lake Superior, Wisconsin territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio the Southern part of Pennsylvania, the Western part of Maryland, Northern part of Virginia, Southern part of Maryland, Eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be annular, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The ring in the place where it may be seen will continue only from four to about six and half minutes.

At Baltimore the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3 P. M. The ring will be formed at 35 minutes past 4; and be central at 27-2 minutes past 5. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 4.

At Washington City and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about two minutes of the same time; but there no ring will appear. The Sun will be a very slender crescent.

This crescent will be wider and wider with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and south west, or north and north east, from the path of the central eclipse.

This path first touches the earth at a point near the north pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest Northern latitude, (8 deg.) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward until it is 98 degrees west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth at a point about 34 deg. west longitude, just one hour and 48 minutes and 34 seconds after first touching the earth, having traversed a somewhat circuitous route of 5000 miles in length, and, (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county, in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh, in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the exact centre of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson Fairfax and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until that of May 26th 1854, which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1860.

The Printer.—Many men, who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir Wm Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, frequently set types after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest theologian that has graced the Christian world since the Apostolic age, is a printer.—Gentlemen, of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held

up to credit of the profession—let us honor it our selves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY January 18, 1838.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Post Office Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 11th ultimo, in relation to the express mail; which on motion of Mr. Grundy was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate showing the amount of specie received at the Treasury from the various sources of revenue, which on motion of Mr. Buchanan, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Walker presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Mississippi, praying for the passage of a general pre-emption law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which had been referred the bill to settle contested claims that have arisen under the pre-emption laws, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute designating what classes of claims shall be allowed.

The Senate took up the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, in relation to the Osage Indians; after some conversation between Messrs. Linn and Sevier, it was on motion, of the former, laid on the table, with an understanding to take it up tomorrow.

The bill to amend the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, approved the 20th April, 1818, was read the 3d. time and passed.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY January 19, 1838.

Mr. Norvell presented a petition from a number of Mechanics and other inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that Congress should make an appropriation for the construction of the frigate Raritan, now on the stocks in that city, as soon as practicable; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Smith of Indiana offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Indiana the pre-emption right to the lands obtained by the late treaty with the Miami Indians, in that State, on such terms, and at such price as shall be just to aid the State in her works of internal improvement.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Hon JOHN BLACK, Senator from the State of Mississippi, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States; which was read.

The Vice President also communicated a report from the Post Office Department, in compliance with the resolution of June 25, 1836 showing the emoluments derived by the deputy postmasters from their boxes, and the amount charged on each box; laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Swift presented a memorial from the Governor of the State of Vermont, asking Congress to extend the franking privilege to the Governors of the States; laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of a number of women of Chester county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the States.

On motion of Mr. Strang, the question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr Buchanan presented the petition of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union laid on the table.

Mr. Morris presented a number of memorials from citizens of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, praying Congress to prohibit the transfer of slaves from one State to another, and remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. The question as to receiving these petitions was laid on the table, with the exception of those relating to Texas; which were received, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.

CHEROKEE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Everett moved that the House take up the memorial of a Delegation of the Cherokee nation, remonstrating against the treaty of New Echota of December, 1835, presented by him on Monday last, and lying over.

Mr. E. explained that he did not desire to

debate it, but merely to move its reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Owens objected to the memorial being taken up, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which was ordered.

Mr. Cambreleng inquired whether it would not be in order for the gentleman to submit his motion when the State of Vermont should be called for petitions?

The Chair replied that it was equally in order now.

Mr. Cambreleng inquired further whether the memorial would not come up as a matter of course when that State was called having been presented by a gentleman therefrom?

The Chair replied that it would not under the new rules.

The House determined to consider the memorial—yeas 86, nays 83.

Mr. Everett then moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Indian Affairs with instructions to report the facts in the case.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Everett called for the yeas and nays on that motion, which was ordered.

Mr. Wise inquired if it would be in order to call for the reading of the memorial.

The Chair replied that it would not, on a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Wise wished to know how the House could vote understandingly on a subject it had never heard read.

The Chair said the question had been so decided by his predecessor, and assented to by the House.

Mr. Owens informed the gentleman from Virginia that the memorial, and all the accompanying papers had, been printed under the order of the House, and laid on the table of the members.

The motion to lay on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 93, nays 94.

BRITISH ABOLITIONISTS.—Some crazy fanatics in Great Britain have published what they term "An affectionate expostulation with Christians in the United States, because of the continuance of slavery throughout many districts of their country." They have no doubt been incited to this benevolent and charitable appeal, by the eloquent harangues of some itinerant abolitionist, and under the influence of his fanatical zeal and wild enthusiasm, are induced to suppose that a mere appeal to the Christians of our country, will surely effect the great object which they take so much to the heart. If these Christian philanthropists would but cast their eyes around them, they could assuredly find objects enough at home, for the exercise of their charity and humanity without concerning themselves in the condition of slavery in our country, of which they can know but very little indeed except what they may have learned from the miserable fanatic, whose ravings on this question should subject him to confinement in a lunatic asylum.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are the last people in the world to meddle with the toleration of slavery in this country, when it is well known they forced it on us. The colonies first objected to slavery; and were unwilling that slaves should be imported into this country. They protested against it as long as they could, and it was only after experience proved to them the great value of slave labor that they became reconciled. But after they were admitted and the importation became general, was not the United States government among the first to declare opposition to the slave trade, and pronounce it piracy? Yes, long before Great Britain was animated with that ardent passion for freedom to the African race, which she now exhibits. We feel her an example in this respect, which she was very slow in following.

A quarter of a century elapsed after the subject was presented to the consideration of her legislature, advocated by eloquent and talented men, before they proceeded to act upon it; and even then, another quarter of a century matured its ample space, before she could be brought to think of abolition. But, now, after she has pushed her experiment to extremes, and finds herself the victim of a mistaken policy, her citizens clamor against us, because, forsooth, we do not instantly follow their example. Is it an example to be followed? Sad experience should by this time have opened their eyes to the folly of the course pursued by their government—and admonished them to cease their denunciations against us, until they could devise for us some way to get rid of the evil, other than that of involving the country in one general ruin—and entailing worse miseries upon the blacks, than they have ever sustained in a state of servitude. We have adopted the only rational remedy which can be adopted, if a remedy be needed; and that is—colonization. The southern states have ever been liberal in their donations, to this cause; and have always manifested their entire willingness to co-operate in this scheme. If the brethren of Great Britain feel so deep an interest in the abolition of slavery, let them manifest it, by aiding us in the prosecution of a plan which will eventually settle the question to the satisfaction of all concerned. If they will do this we shall have confidence in the sincerity of their zeal, and honesty of their intentions; but while they continue foolishly to ask of us, a thing which their own

example has proved every way injurious and pernicious, we can only regard them as fanatics who know not what they demand; and who regard not the consequences which must inevitably follow the adoption of their wishes.

Com. Bulletin.

PRIVATE HANGING.—There is a curious police report in a late London paper, setting forth the particulars of a private execution, commenced but not completed, by reason of the interference of a police officer. He was patroling along the Hampstead road one evening. When he saw two men upon the top of a wall, and in a moment after one of them appeared to be hanging from a lamp-iron, fastened in the wall. The officer ran up, marvelling greatly what all this should mean, and was saluted by a whacking blow on the nose, from the suspended individual, whose rope had given way and let him down to the ground before the work of strangulation was arrested by another policeman, and both hangman and subject were conveyed to the police office. On their examination it appeared that they had been tossing up coppers, first staking money, then their cloths, and finally life against life, one of them having stripped his antagonist of all other possessions. The toss being decided, the winner proceeded very deliberately to realize his luck by the application of a hempen cord, the loser quietly submitting. The half-hanged fellow told the magistrate, quite confidently, that if he had won the toss, he should have certainly tucked the other up; and he thought himself bound in honor to submit when the chance had gone against him.

Com. Adv.

DRUNKENNESS.—An affray which occurred on the 30th ult. in Spartanburg District, S. C. between William Byers, and two men of the name of Johnson, father and son, resulted in the death of Byers. The other two were arrested and committed.

FLORIDA WAR.—The last accounts received at Savannah St. Augustine, confirm the statement of the battle fought with the Indians under Sam. Jones; and in which our men suffered so much. After that battle, Col. Taylor fell back towards Tampa, where it is supposed, from the report of cannon, he must have fought the Indians again the next day. Gen. Nelson of the Georgia volunteers, had two fights with the Indians on the Suwannee, and had a horse killed under him.

COL. THOMPSON.—This brave officer who fell in the late disastrous battle with the Indians in Florida, was well known and much esteemed in the city of New York. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and his afflicted widow belonged to one of the most respectable families.

OLD KENTUCKY.—In a fight which took place at Maxville, the result of drinking at corn-busking, a Mr. Coulter was killed by a stab in the side; a Mr. Gibbon was well hacked with a knife; a Mr. Ferris was dangerously wounded in the head; and another of the same name in the hip; a Mr. Shoemaker was severely beaten; and several others injured more or less seriously. What things are these men, when once raised into fury! At Louisville, in the same State, a man had his skull fractured in a row, another was robbed and stabbed, and a woman was shot dead with a pistol by her husband.

NO WAR.—The very friendly and pacific tone of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State, and the British minister Mr. Fox, relating to the recent affair at Schollosser on the Canadian frontier, may serve to dissipate all apprehension of war with Great Britain.

RAILWAYS.—A writer in the Liverpool Guide, contends that the construction of railways will prevent the growth of cities. Their facilities for effecting change of place will induce thousands and thousands to leave their residences at some distance from the cities. London which he compares to an enlarging *avenue* upon the body, has according to him suffered its last expansion, and will no more threaten to exhaust and dry up the body of the country.

New York, Jan. 25, 1838.

The New York Bank deputation to Philadelphia did not start last evening, as it was expected to do. The delay has arisen from some of the delegates refusing to fulfil their commission, unless final power was vested in them positively to decide on the question of resumption or non-resumption. This would not answer the view of Mr. BIDDLE, whose plan of operation seems to be to gain as much time as possible—hoping, possibly, that something unfavorable to the N. Y. banks may intervene and place them at his mercy. This plenipotentiary power was therefore contested by those here in Mr. Biddle's interest; the consequence of which procedure was, that several of the gentlemen, comprising the delegation refused to serve. Their places will be supplied by more tractable characters—the deputation will proceed to Philadelphia—Mr. B. will prove to them that the resumption of specie payments is inexpedient—the delegates will return—a report of their "collective wisdom" will be published, and unless driven into honesty by the uncompromising spirit of some of our associate banks, the paper money fraud will be continued. I suspect this is the content-

plated move on the financial chess-board; but, with all their skill, if the Government continues firm in its present policy, we shall yet see our opponents check-mated.

Decided symptoms of disunion and disagreement on the choice of a Presidential candidate, have clearly manifested themselves among the Whig party. More "superlative folly" has been committed in Ohio. The friends of Gen. Harrison have had a large meeting, and declared that whether the Federal convention nominates the "Western Statesman," (a new sobriquet given by DUNLEY SELDER to the Farmer of North Bend,) or whether they do not, they will support him against all opposition. The eleventh resolution, passed at this meeting, is the effort of some sly heretic, to turn the whole affair into ridicule; at least so it appears in my eyes. It declares: "The conduct of the Conservatives is deserving of the warmest praise; and it begs them, as an omen of lofty resolve, to hang together—for the good of their whole country!" To this, most sincerely and cordially, do I respond—Amen! Badinage aside, the meeting has caused great anxiety and trouble to the Federalist.

The ship Garrick from Liverpool. Owing to the fog, the news-boat had not boarded her to receive her papers in time for the mail to-day. By a price current, given to a pilot, and brought to the city, we learn that the cotton market was brisk, and the prices slightly advancing. Two thousand bales American had been purchased on speculation. On other foreign news I am uninformed.

Our own markets: money and produce are dull, so indeed is business generally. The uncertainty of the course our banks will pursue is a dead weight upon activity. United States Bank stock continues depressed. Government paper remains at yesterday's quotations. Flour fell at Cincinnati 50 cents per barrel. This will tend to lower the prices here.

The extraordinary mild weather still continues. It is far too warm for health. I greatly fear next summer will prove a sickly season.—Globe

[Correspondence of the Balt. Transcript]

Washington Jan. 26.

The proceedings in Congress to-day, which are of any consequence may be summed up in a few words. In the House Mr. Pennybacker concluded his speech on the Election subject, and will be followed to-morrow by Mr. Maury of Tenn. who is a member of the Committee on Elections, and will urge in favor of the new claimants. In the Senate the two appropriation bills from the House were passed with great despatch, and the remainder of its sitting was spent on the pre-emption bills, which after being discussed till a late hour was laid aside by a motion to adjourn. The most of the debate on this topic to-day arose from an amendment offered by Mr. Crittenden of Ky. Its effect is to require of the settlers on the lands, that before being entitled to the pre-emption right, and on one acre of it cultivated corn, cotton sugar-cane or potatoes. A part of the discussion on this amendment was very spirited, and in it Messrs. Crittenden, Walker Benton and the two Clays were most conspicuous. During its progress, the general merits of the pre-emption system, were fully expressed. Mr. Clay of Ky. most unqualifiedly denounced its whole tendency; and Benton and Walker spoke as warmly in defence of it and the squatters. Mr. Crittenden's amendment first only embraced the word corn, and it was rather amusing to see these grave senators successively rising and setting forth the importance of inserting other eatables as well as the aforesaid. Mr. Lyon hoped that *potatoes* would not be overlooked; a voice which I did not recognise, put in a word for *turnips*; one of the down-east senators whispered something about *pumpkins*; while Mr. Benton quite audibly expressed a wish that *cabbages*, should be comprised in the list—in fact they waxed so funny upon the occasion, that had it been an hour later, I should have suspected them of having enlivened their wits with something more than horse cakes & cheese—some of that very brown—sherry which is sold in the Refectory below, where no spirits are allowed to be kept. Mr. Benton's part of the joke was altogether, for after a while he rose and expressed his strong opposition to the amendment, as did many others, who to my surprise, argued, that their would be a hard condition to the settler if he followed in agricultural pursuits; I confess, that before to-day I thought with Mr. Crittenden, that as the first care of the settler would be to make his bread, the condition in the bill would be anything but hard.

The amendment embracing the different articles of consumption specified, was finally adopted by a vote of 26 to 21; shortly after which the Senate adjourned. Two efforts were made to adjourn over till Monday, but Mr. Walker and his friends strenuously argued the necessity of immediately settling the measure under discussion that it failed in fact they wished to sit on till morning; and ultimately did the little Chairman of the Committee, that originated, it call for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, but all would not do. During the call of the names it was soon known that the

motion would prevail, and hence most of the Senators began to look down, put on gloves &c. Mr. Walker and his friends solemnly set in their seats, under the vain hope that the others would be disappointed.

The call was finished—give me my cloak—this is settled—said Henry Clay, and the voice of the clerk was drowned amid the noise of retiring Senators.

In the House before the Election came up there was more than one hour's discussion on a resolution authorizing the purchase of a number of documents and statistical works for each member, which is similar to one passed in the two last sessions. How these gentlemen will regret some six months hence their present waste of time. The debate on this resolution was a fine specimen of executive eloquence. Some of the opponents of resolutions spoke of it as a "wasteful and ridiculous excess." I wonder whether they think the same of the immense load of stationary allowed to them. They don't denounce the fine four bladed penknives they get every session, and a few sessions since several of them received rifles as a part of the Congressional supplies. These I suppose have been stopped for fear they might be used on the floor with the other stationary.

AN ACT

To regulate the compensation of witnesses in civil cases and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That every witness who may hereafter be summoned to attend any circuit or county court, shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day, for each and every day he may attend to give evidence; five cents per mile for every mile he shall travel in going to or returning from court, the distance to be computed from the usual place of his residence; to the place of holding the court; he shall attend according to the most usual route of travelling, and all necessary fares to be paid by the party at whose instance he shall have been subpoenaed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, which any witness shall have attended to give evidence, at any time after the cause in which said witness shall have been subpoenaed, shall be tried, or continued, or such witness discharged by the party at whose instance he was subpoenaed, his agent or attorney. Provided, it be not more than five days after the adjournment of the court, in which any cause may be finally tried, upon the application of such witness, and upon oaths as now provided for by law, to grant him a certificate of his attendance, stating therein the amount to which he may be entitled for attendance, travelling and ferriages, and all necessary expenses, paid at toll bridges or turnpike gates; and the clerk of any court, upon granting such certificate, shall also make a memorandum of the amount to which such witness shall be entitled, in his subpoena, docket, or in a separate book, to be kept for that purpose, and upon the final disposition of the suit in which any witness shall have so proved his attendance, to tax the entire amount thereof in the bill of costs to be collected of the party against whom the certificate is granted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, when any witness, whose evidence may be wanted in any cause depending in either the circuit or county court of any county in this State, shall reside more than one hundred miles from the place of holding the court in which his evidence may be wanted, such witness shall not be compelled to appear and give evidence in person, unless the party desiring the benefit of his evidence, or the agent or attorney of such party, shall make oath before the clerk of the proper court that he believes the personal attendance of such witness is necessary in order to enable him to obtain justice, which oath the clerk shall certify on the back of the subpoena to be issued for such witness.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, when any witness, whose evidence may be wanted, in any cause depending in any circuit or county court of this State, shall live more than one hundred miles from the place where the court may be held, in which such cause may be pending, the party desiring the benefit of the evidence of such witness, shall be permitted and is hereby authorized, to take the same by deposition, either in the manner now provided by law for taking the evidence of non-resident witnesses, stating always in his affidavit to be made, that he believes the witness, whose evidence he wants to take, lives more than one hundred miles from the place where the evidence of such witness may be wanted to be used.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter every witness, whose evidence may be wanted, by either party, in any cause depending in any circuit or county court of this State, who may be liable to attend in person, shall be subpoenaed to attend each and every term of the court in which his evidence may be wanted; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of said courts, where a witness has been ordered to be subpoenaed by any party, to continue thereafter to issue the cause in which the evidence of such witness may be wanted, shall be finally tried, or the clerk notified thereof. Provided, That no clerk shall be required to send any subpoena to any county other than his own, unless the party at whose instance such subpoena shall be issued, shall first pay him a sum sufficient to defray the postage on the transmission by mail of such subpoena, to the sheriff of the county where the same may be required to be served: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to the county of Marengo; but that in said county, the law now in force, requiring witnesses continually to attend, from term to term, after having been once subpoenaed, until the suit in which their evidence may be wanted shall be tried, or the witnesses discharged as now provided, shall continue in full force and operation, notwithstanding anything in this act contained.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each and every witness duly summoned, who may attend any circuit or county court, to give evidence, shall, at the end of any term of the court, which such witness may have attended, upon the production of the certificate of the clerk thereof, be entitled to demand and receive from the party at whose instance he was summoned, the amount to which he shall be entitled to receive for his attendance, according to the said certificate, and if upon such demand, the said party shall neglect or refuse to pay the witness the amount which he shall be so entitled, every such witness shall have a right to sue for and recover the amount which he shall be entitled to receive according to said certificate, with lawful interest thereon, from the time any court having jurisdiction thereof, and the said certificate of the clerk shall be deemed sufficient evidence for the plaintiff in the trial of any such suit.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That hereafter when any person shall attend any circuit or county court, or before any justice of the peace to give evidence at the request of any party, without being subpoenaed for that purpose, he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the party at whose instance and request he shall have attended, the same compensation to which witnesses duly summoned shall be en-

itled, but the same shall not be taxed in the costs of the party in any suit.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the costs of the State, whether summoned in any of the same compensation, as is provided by the first section of this act for witnesses in civil cases, to be paid by the State.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1837.

AN ACT

To suppress mal-practice by Factors Carriers of Representatives of the State, and in General Assembly convened, That if any money, bank bills, merchandise, or any chattel or valuable security, or other water, craft, banker, commission merchant, attorney or other agent, for safe custody in any special purpose, without any authority to negotiate, transfer, or pledge the same, and he shall purpose, for which such money, bank bills, merchandise, chattel or valuable security, bank bills, merchandise, or any chattel or valuable security, shall have been pledged or in any manner converted to his own use or valuable security, or the proceeds of the same, any part thereof, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined by the jury trying the same, in any not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred and fifty dollars, and imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any broker, commission merchant, factor, broker, attorney, or other agent with authority to sell the same, and shall, contrary to good faith, embezzle, or convert to his own use, such merchandise or other property, or the proceeds of the same, or any part thereof, every such offender on conviction shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in the first section of this act. Provided, always that nothing herein contained, shall affect any trustee in or under any instrument whatever, or any mortgage of any property in or personal, in respect of any act done by such trustee or mortgagee in relation to the property embraced or affected by any such trust, or mortgage; nor shall it affect any broker, commission merchant, factor, broker, attorney, or other agent, from receiving any money which shall be, or become due or payable to or by virtue of any valuable security, according to tenor and effect thereof, in such manner as he may have done, if this act had not been passed, nor shall he be liable for any such act, or for any sale, or disposal of such securities or effects, than shall be sufficient to satisfy such lien, claim or demand.

Approved, December 19, 1837.

AN ACT

To provide for taking the census of the year 1838. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the Judge of the County and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue in each special session of the court, to be called for that purpose, elect a fit person to take the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective counties for the said year, and the person so elected, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath, viz: I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully take the census of the county, according to the true intent and meaning of the act to provide for the taking of the census for the year 1838, passed the day of , A. D. 1837.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the person elected, as aforesaid, to make personal application to the heads of all families, as to persons not belonging to any family, within the counties for which they shall have been respectively elected, for a true estimate of the inhabitants thereof, such estimate from the heads of white families to contain an enumeration of the whole number of inhabitants belonging to his or her family, making a distinction between the number of white males over twenty-one years of age and white females over twenty-one years of age, and white females under twenty-one years of age, and free persons of color, (Indians not taxed excepted,) and the total of slaves; and shall make three copies of said enumeration with the classification aforesaid, according to the form hereinafter prescribed, one of which shall be posted up in the office of the Clerk of his County Court, and two forwarded to the Secretary of State, on or before the third Monday in November, in said year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall refuse to render such enumeration, or shall render a false one such person shall forfeit the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered by the person elected aforesaid, before any justice of the peace, and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following form shall be used for the classification aforesaid, to wit:

Names of heads of families.	White males under twenty-one.	White males over twenty-one.	White females under twenty-one.	White females over twenty-one.	Total free people of color.	Total free people of color.	Total of inhabitants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the person appointed as aforesaid, shall be allowed for taking the census or enumeration aforesaid, the following compensation, to wit: when the number shall not exceed one thousand, two dollars per hundred; when it shall exceed one and not exceed two thousand, one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred; when it shall exceed two and not exceed three thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred; when it shall exceed three and not five thousand, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred; and when it exceeds five thousand, one dollar per hundred, and three dollars each, for the two copies herein before required to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to forward to the Judge of the county court of each county in this State, immediately after the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly, a certified copy of the act, and to lay before the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the annual session, one copy of the enumeration heretofore required to be forwarded to him, and to grant to the maker of the census aforesaid his certificate, stating that the two copies required by this act, have been received by him, and specifying

[From the German of Schiller.]

From the Clock Maker.

MR. SLICK'S OPINION OF THE BRITISH

The English are the boys for tradin with; they shell out their cash like a sheaf of wheat in frosty weather—it flies all over the thrashin' floor; but then they are a cross grained, ungainly, kitchen breed of cattle, as I een a most ever seed. Who ever gave them the name of John Bull, knew what he was about, I tell you; for they are all bull-necked, bull-headed folks, I vow; sulk, ugly tempered, vicious creatures, a payin' and a roarin' the whole time; and plaguesy onsafe unless well watched. They are as head-strong as mules, and as conceited as peacocks.

There's neither spirit, enterprise, nor patriotism in it, but the whole country is as inactive as a bear winter, that does nothing but scrouch up in his hole. I think to himself, "Well, if I aint an undanated devil, it's a pity; I have a most sjandid coat as are a gentleman in these here woods, im b- who he will; but I got no socks to mix, and have to sit for everlastingly a suckin of awes to keep 'em warm; if it warn't for that, I guess I'd make some of them chaps that have to sit to their feet and horns to their heads, look at them pretty sharp, I know. It's dismal, ain't it? If I had the framien of the Govern'ment, I wouldn't show 'em how to put together no you may depend; I'd make them,

see a flock of partridges of a frosty
in the fall, a crowd out of the shade to
a pot, and huddle up there in the warmth—
blue-noses have nothin else to do half the
sun themselves. Whose fault is that?
is the fault of legislature? *they don't*
is internal improvement, nor the investment
is in the country; and the result is aha-
rection, and poverty. They spend three
dollars a trifflax, and what do they do? Father
a dollar more, to go
when I came back,
I got to see him
to the fair at Hart-
says he, Sam, what
END

FROM THE FRONTIER

From the N. Y. Express.
The Huron (Ohio) Advertiser, Jan. 9th.
"There has been the largest concourse
of people ever assembled, to express sym-
pathy," has the following:
"Col. Sutherland arrived at this place on
Saturday evening last, on board of the steam

DEARMENTS.—A gallant wag lately
by the side of his beloved, and being
to think of any thing else to say, turn-
er and asked why she was like a tai-

PRINTING,
WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE

THE Undersigned Having
Clark & Peterson

M. D. Leroy Patillo, Jr. (are Ca
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pleasure concur in the above record

Done, this 17th day of May, 1891.
J. M. Neal

ains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m7.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

OL. II. No. 6.

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Whole No. 58

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From the Louisville Journal.

PONTIUS PILATE AT VIENNE.

Translated and abridged from the "Courrier des Etats Unis." Vienné in Dauphiny, a province of France, the ancient capital of transalpine Gaul under the Romans, situated on the river Rhone—There, on the left bank of the beautiful stream is seen a tomb of ancient date, which, according to tradition, is the tomb of Pontius Pilate, under whose government Jesus Christ suffered. *Pontius Pilate at sub Pontio Pilato.* It was in Vienné also that the wandering Jew resided himself in 1777—a most remarkable occurrence, a spot that contained the ashes of the Judge of the righteous, was to be trodden upon by a descendant of his accuser.

The following chronicle was extracted from an old Latin manuscript found in a monastery near Vienné. It was under the reign of Caligula, when C. Marius was prætor at Vienné, that an old man, bent with age, yet of a tall stature, was seen to descend from his father and enter a house of modest appearance near the temple of Mars. Over the door of this house was written in red letters, the name of F. Albinus. He was an old acquaintance of Pilate's. After mutual salutations, Albinus observed to him, that many years had elapsed since their separation. "Yes," replied Pilate, "many years—years of misfortune and affliction. Accused by the day on which I succeeded Valerius Gratus in the government of Judea! My name is ominous; it has been fatal to whomsoever has borne it. One of my ancestors imprinted an indelible mark of infamy on the front of Imperial Rome, when the Romans passed under the *Caudine Forks* in the Samnite war. Another perished by the hands of the Parthians in the war against Artabanus. And I—miserable me!

"You miserable!" asked Albinus; what have you done to entail misery on you? True, the injustice of Caligula has exiled you to Vienné, but for what crime? Have examined your affair at the *Tubularium*. You are denounced by Vitellius, prætor of Syria, your enemy, for having chastised the rebellious Jews, who stain the most noble of the Samaritans, and who have withdrawn themselves on Mount Garizim, against the Jews.

"What then is the cause of your affliction?" continued Albinus. "I see you are known to Vitellius, just as I am known to you. I am the victim of a Higher Power! The Romans regard me as an object of Caesar's disgrace, as the executioner of their God!" "Of their God, you say, Pilate?—Impious wretch!—Adore a God born in a manger, and put to death on the cross?"

"Alkins, beware!" continued Pilate. "The Christ had been crucified long before I was born. I have not been adored. Listen to your friendship will submit the events of my life; you will afterwards judge whether I am worthy of your hospitality."

On my arrival at Jerusalem, I took possession of the prætorium, and ordered a splendid feast to be prepared, to which I invited the tetrarch of Judea, with the high priests, and his officers. At the appointed hour, no guest appeared. This was an insult offered to my dignity. A few days afterwards, the tetrarch deigned to pay me a visit. His department was grave and dignified. He pretended that his religion forbade Gentiles, and to offer up libations with them. I thought it expedient to accept of his excuse; but from that moment I was convinced that the conquered had declared themselves the enemies of the conquerors.

At that time, Jerusalem was of all conquered cities, the most difficult to govern. So turbulent were the people, that I lived in momentary dread of an insurrection. To repress it, I had but a single Centurion, and a handful of soldiers. I requested a reinforcement from the Prefect of Syria, who informed me that he had scarcely troops sufficient to defend his own province. Insatiable thirst of empire!—to extend our conquests beyond the means of defending them.

Among the various rumors which came to my ears, there was one that attracted my attention. A young man, it was said, had appeared in Galilee, preaching with a noble unctious, a new law in the name of the God who had sent him. At first I was apprehensive that his design was to stir up the people against the Romans; but soon were my fears dispelled: Jesus of Nazareth spoke rather as a friend of the Romans than of the Jews.

One day, in passing by the place of Silo, where there was a great concourse of people, I observed in the midst of the group, a young man leaning against a tree, who was calmly addressing the multitude. I was told that it was Jesus. This I could easily have suspected, so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. His golden colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. Never have I seen a sweeter or a more serene countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers, with their black beards and tawny complexions! Unwilling to interrupt him by my presence, I continued my walk, but signified to my Secretary to join the group and listen.

My Secretary's name was Manlius. He was the grandson of the chief of the conspirators, who was camped in Etruria, waiting for Catiline. Manlius was an ancient inhabitant of Judea, and well acquainted with the Hebrew language. He was devoted to me, and was worthy my confidence.

On returning to the prætorium, I found Manlius, who related to me the words that Jesus had pronounced at Silo. Never have I heard in the Portico, or read in the works of the philosophers, anything that can be compared to the maxims of Jesus. One of the rebellious Jews, so numerous in Jerusalem, having asked him if it was lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not, Jesus replied: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

It was on account of the wisdom of his sayings that I granted so much liberty to the Nazarene; for it was in my power to have had him arrested and exiled to Pontius; but this would have been contrary to that

justice which is always characterized the Roman. This man, who was sedition or rebellious. I expected to see him, unknown perhaps to me, and to act, to speak, to assemble, to choose disciples, unrestrained by the laws of the empire. Should he not have the goals avert the 38 of our forefathers? The religion of the Christians, called by the name of Jesus, was a new religion, which I had never seen before. But this unlimited freedom of the Jews, this was a political reason, which I could not ignore. I would he say to me, you resemble painted persons!—you resemble painted persons!—times he would sneer at the Jews, telling him that the most precious in the sight of God.

New complaints were daily made against the insolence of Jesus. I was even informed that some misfortune would befall him—that it would not be the first time that Jerusalem had stoned those who called themselves prophets—and that if the Pretorium refused justice an appeal would be made to Caesar.

This I had prevented; by informing Caesar of all that had happened. My conduct was approved of by the Senate, and I was promised a reinforcement of troops after the termination of the Zarthian war.

Being too weak to suppress a sedition, I resolved upon adopting a measure that promised to re-establish tranquility in the city, without subjecting the Pretorium to humiliating concessions. I wrote to Jesus, requesting an interview with him at the Pretorium. He came.

Oh, Albinus! now that my blood runs cold in my veins, and that my body is bent down under the load of years, it is not surprising that Pilate should sometimes tremble; but then I was young—in my veins flowed the Spanish, mixed with the Roman blood, as incapable of fear as it was of petit emotions.

When the Nazarene made his appearance, I was walking in my basilisk, and my feet seemed fastened, calm, the Nazarene—calm as innocence. When he came to me, he stopped, and, by a simple gesture, seemed to say to me: here I am.

For sometime, I contemplated, with admiration and with awe this extraordinary type of a man—a type form and figure to all the gods and all the heroes.

"Jesus," said I to him at last, and my tongue faltered. "Jesus of Nazareth, I have granted you, for these last three years, ample freedom of speech; nor do I regret it. Your words are those of a sage. I know this I know, that there is in your discourses, a majesty, a simplicity that elevates you far above these great philosophers. The emperor is informed of it; and I, having allowed you that liberty of which you are so worthy. However, I must not conceal from you, that your discourses have raised up against you powerful and inveterate enemies. Socrates had his enemies, Alcibiades against him, on account of your sayings against me, on account of the liberty extended to you. I have heard, that you have been denounced by the Hebrews of the little-civil power which Rome has left to them. My request—I do not say my orders—is, that you be more circumspect for the future, and more tender in raising the pride of your enemies, lest they raise up against you the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of justice."

The Nazarene calmly replied: "Prince of the earth, your words proceed not from true wisdom. I am not a man of the world, I am a man of the valley; the torrent will answer you, that it obeys the laws of the Creator. God alone knows whether before the rage of the torrent, Verily, I say unto you, just will be the spirit."

"Your blood shall not be spilt," replied I, with emotion. "You are more precious in my estimation, and proud Pharisees, who abuse the freedom granted them by the Romans, conspire against Caesar, and conspire against me. Insolent wretches! They are not aware that the wolf of the Libanus, sometimes clothes himself with the skin of the sheep. My Pretorium is open to you as a place of refuge. Jesus carefully shook his head, and said, with a graceful and divine smile: "When the day shall have come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, neither on earth nor under the earth. The asylum of the Just is there (pointing to the heavens). That which is written in the books of the prophets must be accomplished."

"Young man," answered I mildly, "you oblige me, to convert my request into an order. The safety of the province which has been confided to my care requires it. You must observe more moderation in your discourses. Do not infringe my orders; you know them. May happiness attend you. Farewell."

"Prince of the earth," replied Jesus, "I came not to bring war in the world, but peace, love, and charity. I was born the same day on which Cæsar Augustus gave peace to the Roman world. Persecution proceeds not from me. I expect it from others, and will meet it in obedience to the will of my Father, who has shown me the way. Restrain, therefore, your worldly prudence. It is not in your power to arrest the victim, at the foot of the tabernacle of expiation."

So saying, he disappeared like a bright shadow behind the curtains of the basilisk.

Herod the Tetrarch, who then reigned in Judea, and who died devoured by vermin, was a weak and wicked man, chosen by the chiefs of the law to be the instrument of their hatred. To him enemies of Jesus addressed themselves, to seek their vengeance on the Nazarene. Had Herod consulted his own inclination, he would have ordered Jesus immediately to be put to death; but though proud of his regal dignity, yet he was afraid of committing an act that might diminish his influence with Caesar.

Herod called on me one day at the Pretorium, and on rising to take leave after some insignificant conversation, he asked me what was my opinion concerning the Nazarene.

I replied that Jesus appeared to me to be one of those grave philosophers that great nations, sometimes produced; that his doctrine was by no means dangerous; and that the intention of Rome was to leave him that freedom of speech, which was justified by his actions—Herod smiled maliciously, and saluting me with ironical respect, he departed.

The great feast of the Jews was approaching, and their intention was to avail themselves of the popular excitement, which always manifests itself at the solemnities of the passover. The city was overflowing with a tumultuous populace, clamoring for the death of the Nazarene. My emissaries informed me that the treasure of the Temple had been employed in bringing the people. The danger was pressing. A Roman centurion had been insulted.

I wrote to the prefect of Syria, requesting a hundred foot soldiers and the same number of Cavalry. He declined. I saw myself alone, with a handful of veterans in the midst of a rebellious city—too weak to suppress disorder, and having no other choice left than to tolerate it.

They had seized upon Jesus; and the seditious rabble, although they knew they had nothing to fear from the Pretorium, believing, on the faith of their leaders, that I winked at their sedition; continued vociferating—Crucify him, crucify him!

Three powerful parties at that time had combined together against Jesus. First, the Herodians and Sadducees, whose seditious conduct appeared to have proceeded from a double motive: they hated the Nazarene, and were impatient of the Roman yoke. They could never forgive me for having entered their holy city with banners that bore the image of the Roman Emperor, and although, in this instance, I had committed a fatal error, yet the sacrilege did not appear enormous in their eyes. Another grievance also rankled in their bosoms, I had proposed to employ a part of the treasure of the Temple in erecting edifices of public utility. My proposal was scouted at the Pharisees were the avowed enemies of Jesus. They cared not for the Governor; but they bore with bitterness the severe reprimands which the Nazarene had, during three years, been continually throwing out against them wherever he went. Too weak and too pusillanimous to act by themselves, they had eagerly embraced the quarrel of the Herodians and Sadducees. Besides these three parties, I had to contend against the reckless and profligate populace, always ready to join in sedition, and profit by the disorder and confusion that result therefrom.

Jesus was dragged before the Council of the Priests and condemned to death. It was then that the High Priest, Caiaphas, performed a derogatory act of submission. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation and secure his execution. I answered him, that as Jesus was a Galilean, the affair came within Herod's jurisdiction, and ordered Jesus to be sent thither.

The wily Tetrarch professed humanity, and protesting his defence to the lieutenant of Caesar, he committed the fate of the man to my hands.

Soon my palace assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel; every moment increased the number of seditions. Jerusalem was infiltrated with crowds from the mountains of Nazareth, the towns of Galilee, and the plains of Esdrelon. All Judea appeared to be pouring into the devoted city.

I had taken to wife a girl from among the Gauls, who pretended to see into futurity. Weeping, and throwing herself at my feet, she said to me, "Beware, and touch not this man, he is holy. Last night, I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the water—he was flying on the wings of the wind. He spoke to the tempest, to the palm tree, to the fishes of the lake—all were obedient to him. Behold! the torrent of Mount Cedron flows with blood—the statues of Caesar are soiled with the filth of the gentile—the columns of the Pretorium have given way, and the sun is veiled in mourning like the vestal in the tomb! O, Pilate! evil awaits thee. If thou wilt not listen to the words of thy wife, dread the curses of a Roman Senate—dread the frowns of Caesar!"

By this time my marble steps groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought before me, and asked the people in a sovereign tone, what they demanded? "The death of the Nazarene," was their reply. For what crime? He has slain the King of the Jews. Roman justice, said I, punisheth not such offences with death. "Crucify him, crucify him!" shouted forth the relentless rabble.

The vociferations of the infuriated multitude shook the palace to the foundation. One man alone appeared calm in the midst of the tumult. He was like unto the Statue of innocence placed in the temples of the Euménides. It was the Nazarene.

Many attempts were made to protect him from the fury of his merciless persecutors, I had the base pleasure to adopt a measure; which, at this moment appeared to me to be the only one that could save him. I ordered him to be scourged. Men, calling forth a multitude, they signifying to them, as disapprobation of the deed.

But in vain. It was his life that these wretches thirsted after. Often, in our civil dissensions, have I witnessed the furious animosity of the multitude; but nothing could ever be compared to what I beheld in the present instance. It might have been truly said that, on the occasion, all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled together at Jerusalem. The crowd appeared not to walk; they were borne off and whirled as a vortex, rolling along like living waves, from the portal of the Pretorium even unto Mount Zion, with howlings, screams, shrieks and vociferations, such as were never heard either in the seditions of Panonia, or in the tumults of the Forum.

By degrees the day darkened like a winter twilight, such as had been seen at the death of the great Julius Cæsar. It was likewise toward the sides of March. I, the contemned governor of the rebellious province, was leaning against a column of my basilisk, contemplating aghast the dreary gloom, this theory of Tartarus dragging to execution the innocent Nazarene. All around me was a desert. Jerusalem had vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gate that leads to the Gemonia. An air of desolation and sadness enveloped me. My guard had joined the cavalry, and the Centurion, to display a shadow of power, was endeavoring to maintain order. I was left alone, and my breaking heart admonished me, that what was passing at that moment appertained rather to the history of the gods than to that of man. Loud clamors were heard proceeding from Golgotha, which borne on the winds appeared to announce an agony such as never had been heard by mortal ear. Dark clouds lowered over the pinnacle of the Temple, and their large ruptures settled over the city and covered it as with a veil. So dreadful were the signs that were manifested both in the heavens and on the earth that Dionysus, the Arcopagite, is reported to have exclaimed, "Either the Author of Nature is suffering, or the Universe is falling apart."

Towards the hour of the night, I threw my mantle around me, and went down into the city towards the Gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice had been consummated. The crowd was returning home; still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, sad and taciturn. What they had witnessed, had struck them with terror and remorse. I also saw my little Roman Cohort pass by mournfully, the standard bearer having veiled his Eagle in token of grief; I overheard some of the soldiers murmuring strange words which I did not comprehend. Others were recounting prodigies almost similar to those which had so often smote the Romans with dismay by the will of the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt, then, looking back towards Mount Calvary, would remain motionless, in the expectation of witnessing some new prodigy.

I returned to the Pretorium sad and pensive.

On ascending the stair, the steps of which were still stained with the blood of the Nazarene, I perceived an old man in a suppliant posture, and behind him, several women in tears. He threw himself at my feet, and wept bitterly. It is painful to see an old man weep—"Father," said I to him mildly, "who are you, and what is your request?" "I am Joseph of Arimathea," replied he, "and am come to beg of you, on my knees, the permission bury Jesus of Nazareth." "Your prayer is granted," said I to him; and, at the same time, ordered Manlius to take some soldiers with him, to superintend the interment, lest it might be profaned. A few days afterwards, the sepulchre was found empty. The disciples of Jesus published all over the country that he had risen from the dead, as he had foretold.

A last duty remained for me to perform, it was to communicate to Caesar the details of this deplorable event. I did it the same night that followed the fatal catastrophe, and had just finished the communication when the day began to dawn.

At that moment the sound of clarions playing the air of Dianna, struck my ear. Casting my eyes towards the Caserean gate, I beheld a troop of soldiers, and heard at a distance other trumpets sounding Caesar's march. It was the reinforcement that had been promised me—two thousand chosen men, who to hasten their arrival, had marched all night. "It has then been decreed by the Fates," cried I, wringing my hands, "that the great iniquity should be accomplished—that, for the purpose of averting the deeds of yesterday, troops should arrive to-day! Cruel destiny, how thou sportest with the affairs of mortals! Alas! it was but too true, what the Nazarene exclaimed when writing on the cross: 'All is consummated.'"

THE WAR PARTY IN PEACE. THE PEACE PARTY IN WAR.

The public will have perceived, with not a little surprise, the debate on the indispensable appropriation proposed to support our brave citizen soldiers, who are pouring out their blood in the swamps of Florida. It was vehemently opposed for two days by the Opposition leaders, and in the end had two votes recorded against it! Nothing shows more distinctly the character of the warfare waged against the Administration than the noise and fury with which it is assailed, and the impotent conclusion, in which the attacks of assailants result. Mr. Wise, Mr. Bell, Mr. H. Everett, Mr. Biddle, were all vehement in their attempts to turn the hearts of their adherents against giving support to the Administration in its efforts to bring the Indians to submission. The reports given in the Intelligencer and Globe are but meagre sketches of the Federal sympathy exhibited to encourage the Seminoles, and to prepare the public mind to turn its indignation from that ferocious banditti of savages, of which they had enjoyed the advantage in advance, had in return butchered the representative of Government among them, and slaughtered the whole command of Major Dade, as the first step in their unprovoked hostilities. Their atrocities have converted the perfidious perpetrators of these murders, committed notoriously against the will of the Chief of the tribe, into heroes in the eyes of Federalism. They are extolled in the presence of Ross and the Cherokees—the wretched spies, who, it appears, in the disguise of mediators, have carried into the lurking places of the Seminoles, the intelligence that, if they would hold out for another campaign, their friends in Congress would be in the majority, and withhold the supplies necessary to bring them to submission; and that they might thus reconquer the country for which they had received the equivalent. That their Cherokee friends had warrant for all they said, in the way of encouraging the Seminoles to stand out in their bloody revolt, is manifest from the disposition avowed by the Federal leaders, north and south. That our readers may see that the remarks of these men were rather extenuated than exaggerated, as set down by the reporters for the Globe, we quote some scraps from the debate as given in the Intelligencer.

"Mr. Wise said that the Florida war was unprovoked in its inception, disgraceful in its progress, and disastrous in its termination; and if those who hold the power in this House will give me the opportunity of testing the truth of that position, I am ready to meet them on every ground, and to demonstrate such a wicked fact."

"In this way there have been dragged from us the nine or ten millions of dollars which have already been lavished on this disgraceful, wicked fatal contest."

"At this moment, there is no war in Florida, but that which is kept up by the Government officers, and by the people who are battenning and fattening on the money of the nation voted by this House to prosecute that war."

"Will they let us know how many harpies are now feasting on the spoils of Government in that Territory?"

In reply to the able and eloquent reply of Mr. Downing of Florida, showing that the treaty with the Seminoles had been fairly made by James Gadsden, (as honorable a man as ever lived) that they had visited the lands ceded to them in return, and confirmed all its stipulations, after months of deliberation, and approving the exchange, and receiving the additional consideration in

money, Mr. Wise repeated, in defiance of notorious facts, that "The United States commissioners, when they had once got their Indian colleagues across the river Mississippi, persuaded and bribed them to make a treaty there, which they accordingly did. But the treaty was never confirmed by the Seminole nation. I say, therefore, that the Seminole tribe, with whom you are at war for a breach of treaty, never did make the treaty; they took the initiatory steps of a treaty, which the United States authorities chose to regard as making the treaty, but no such treaty was ever consummated; and I affirm again that this was iniquitous in its inception, and it opportunity shall be afforded me, the fact can be as fully demonstrated as that other similar and undeniable fact, that you never made a valid treaty with the Cherokees."

In this passage will be seen the motives of the Cherokee mediators for making their mission of persuasion to induce the Seminoles to emigrate, an opportunity of conveying the information that they had a party in Congress, which would not only (if they succeeded in obtaining a control over the Government) withhold the means of enforcing the execution of their treaty, but would undertake to set aside that of the Cherokees; as well as that of the Seminoles, notwithstanding these tribes had received immense sums of the consideration money. This accounts, too, for the zeal manifested by Mr. Everett of Vermont, but the other day, in pressing the Cherokee memorial to this effect upon the House, and Mr. Bell's support on that occasion. It is evident that the energies of the Opposition are to be directed against the Government and in aid of the Indians.

But to proceed with the testimony of Mr. Wise.

"The appropriation now asked for, I believe, instead of arresting the hostilities in Florida, its only effect will be to render that unhappy Territory still more desolate."

He had in his first speech, on the same day, declared that the people in Florida were "battenning and fattening" on the spoils of those very appropriations!

He goes on to give his reasons why he would not now appropriate, recurrence to the past.

"I voted the money asked for, I voted more and more year after year. I helped to pour out the public money in floods for the same object, till the reports of the national degradation and disgrace have come up to me with a tongue to which I must listen. I cannot refuse. It is a public duty to inquire. What has been the course of the war? Have not corps after corps been massacred, from Dade's bloody field to the last disastrous battle? You have captured Micanopy and Ocoola boasts in his prison to this day, not forty braves have been taken? And this by the utmost force of a nation which, a little while ago, was bearing France; and now talks of calling England to explanation about the capture of the steamboat Caroline. You have been putting out your strength for years, and you have killed about forty braves."

It is Ocoola's language to which Mr. Wise must listen. He takes it for granted that our brave and self-devoted volunteers and soldiers are altogether unequal to Alligator and his brood, who dive into the swamps, and fire from their concealments in the hammocks. Ocoola and the rest of the Alligators, who murder in time of peace, by stealing upon their unsuspecting victims, and shooting them down on their heartless, and in time of war from ambuscades in morasses, are the flower of chivalry in the eyes of Mr. Wise. He says of the assassin of General Thompson:

"Indian or white man, I cannot but say that he excites my wonder and admiration. This nation and its army are bound to accord him praise for his great qualities and achievements, and if he is not to be believed, because he is an Indian, I can point to witnesses who will confirm his testimony."

And what does he think of the brave men who have confronted privation of every sort of death in every shape; who have been preyed upon by the diseases of the climate, and exposed themselves naked to the deadly Indian rifle, while wading through swamps to drive them from the tangled covert it surrounded? Mr. Wise pronounces his opinion very summarily:

"I say further that, this war has been conducted in a manner morally wrong. It has been marked on our part by perfidy after perfidy, and treachery upon treachery."

And what does Mr. Wise propose under the state of things thus portrayed? He asks:

"Why may they not be suffered to remain on the soil as their brethren have remained in Virginia? The remnant of the Panunkees are now in that commonwealth, and to this day they continue regularly to bring in their pairs of wild ducks, as tributes to secure the tenure of their land. Let these Indians alone, and they will gradually melt away and disappear before the white population. But if you assist in driving them away, what is to become of them?"

In this idea, Mr. Everett of Vermont (Mr. Bell's abolition friend), cordially concurred. Everett (says the Intelligencer's report):

"I do not intend to carry on this war any longer, though he was not for yielding. He wished a pacificatory course to be tried. He would arm the Executive with authority and appropriations to enable him to adopt a course which should terminate it peacefully."

It appears that the only difference between Messrs. Wise and Everett is, that one is opposed to any appropriation to compel the Indians to comply with their treaty—that is, to emigrate—while the other is willing to appropriate to induce them to stay "pacifically!"

Mr. Bell, for his part, was so delighted with the spirit with which the war for the Seminoles was carried on by his troops in the House, that he told the delegate from Florida:

"He thought that the burden of defending this administration in its policy towards the Seminoles, would be found to be rather more than the gentleman from Florida, acute and able as he was, could sustain."

Mr. Robertson of Virginia was equally gratified at "the moral courage" exhibited by Mr. Wise but he said "he should vote for supplies," but not to kill the Indians, "he was unwilling to vote to carry on this war of extermination."

Mr. Middlebold took the side of the Seminoles. He would not vote a cent to redeem the Government drafts given for supplies. He said:

"He, for one, would protest against voting any more money under such pretexts. He, for one, was willing to assume the responsibility, and to go home to his constituents, and tell them that he had refused to vote for an appropriation of another million, without knowing to what use it was to be applied. The treasures of the country had been squandered long enough. The main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time, and it only required a few gallons more to complete its exhaustion."

How like his brother Nicholas does he appear in this figure! He cares nothing for the blood of the brave men whom he would leave without support, by withholding the appropriation; but the thought that "the main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time," and that this precious blood had not fallen into his brother's bank, to enrich the family, was a national calamity. "There were only a few gallons more," and they must have it in the way of deposits!

These Opposition orators were triumphantly answered, as the vote shows. Mr. Downing of Florida, in a powerful and eloquent speech, enchaind the attention of the House in his reply to Mr. Wise, and branded his misrepresentations at every step.

Mr. Cilley of Maine, in a brief and spirited impromptu, put to shame the savage sympathy of Mr. Everett and other northern philanthropists, who seemed to feel great pain at the little loss of the Indians, but forgot that beaumonts of valiant American citizens had been slain. He reminded those gentlemen of the fate the Indians had found from the hands of the pilgrims of the North. General Glascock, in a strong strain of eloquence, reviewed the whole subject, and marked the course of the Opposition in the House as in character with that report to have been given by the Cherokee mediators. He said:

"In regard to the statements represented to have been made by the Cherokees to the Seminoles, that if they would only hold out this winter, Congress would refuse to make further appropriations; and the war would cease; he had only to say that there was a remarkable coincidence between the statement of the Cherokees and the course of certain gentlemen on this floor."

Mr. Bynum lashed the pseudo-patriotism of the Opposition without mercy. He told them that they were "for the English when at war with us—for the French when they violated their treaty—for the Mexicans when committing robberies on our citizens, and for the national flag—for the negroes the Indians—for every thing that threatened to shake the peaceful administration of our laws under Democratic auspices."

Globe.

TRUE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

BY THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

How many naturalities are there between even the humblest scene of labor, and the noblest affections of humanity? In this view of employment a central point in every man's life, around which all his joys and cares revolve. It is that spot which is consecrated by the names of wife, and children, and home. A secret, an almost imperceptible influence from that spot which is like no other on earth, steals into the breast of the virtuous laboring man, and strengthens every weary step of his toil. Every blow that is struck in the workshop and the field, finds an echo in that holy shrine of his affections. If he fights to protect his home, rises to the point of heroic virtue; no less may he who labors his life long, to provide for that home. Peace be within those domestic walls, and prosperity beneath those humble roofs! But should it ever be otherwise, should time ever come when the invader's step approaches to touch those sacred thresholds, I see in the labors that are taken for them, that wounds will be taken for them, too. I see in every honest workman around me, a hero.

So material do I deem this point—the true nobility of labor—I mean that I would dwell upon it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why, in the great scale of things, is labor ordained?—Easily, had it so pleased the great Omnipotent it have been dispensed with. The

world itself might have been a mighty machinery for the production of all that man wants. The power to move that globe upon its axis, might have been in the power of man. Ten thousand processes, more curious and complicated than any man can devise, might have been going forward without man's aid, houses might have

Of delicate symphonies and voices sweet,
Built like a temple;

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them, hands unseen, and man, clothed with fabrics of nature's weaving, richer than imperial purple, might have been sent to disport himself in these Elysian palaces. "Fairer scenes!" I imagine you are dained for human life! But where then, tell me, virtue, heroism? Cut off with one blow from the world, and mankind had sunk to a crowd, nay, far had not been fortunate. Better that rude and uncouth materials be provided in the ore beds and forests, for him to fashion into splendor and beauty; better, I say, not because of that splendor and beauty than the things themselves; because exercise is greater and more worthy of honor than the idleness of those whom I address, to stand upon the nobility of labor. It is heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not the great ordinance be broken down. What do I say? Broken down for ages. Let it then be built up again, here, if any where, on these shores of a new world, a new civilization. But how, I may be asked, is it broken down? Do not men toil, may be said? They do indeed toil, but they too generally do it, because they must. Many submit to it, in some sort, a degrading necessity; and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it.

They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter, but break it in spirit; fulfil it with the muscle, but not with the mind. To some field of labor, chosen and coveted theatre of improvement. But our imperfect civilization: On the contrary, he sits down, folds his hands, and blesses himself in his idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system, under which serfs labored, and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is the spirit of the problem of toil were done away. Ashamed of this, art thou? Ashamed of thy daily work, thy dusty labor field; of thy hand, scarred with service more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garment, on which rain, midst fire and steam, betwixt sun and stars? Ashamed of these tokens and titles, and emblems of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is treason to nature; it is impiety to heaven; it is breaking heaven's great ordinance. To! I repeat it—TO! either of the brain, or of the hand, is the only true nobility.

THE SIMOON OF THE DESERT.

20,000 persons perished, died.

Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveler, who has recently arrived in New York, has been lecturing to crowded houses. In one of his lectures he gave an interesting account of the simoon of the desert.

He states that from the great insecurity of person and property, there is little travelling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels, attended by 30 or 40 thousand persons. Flying horses secure them from sudden attack; but the danger they have to encounter is the hot blast of the desert. It is such as may sometimes be seen in American sunsets, but is a sign well understood by the natives, and they prepare for it accordingly. It comes like the heated air from a fiery furnace, suddenly opened, producing heat and light, and soon increasing in violence, nose and mouth, and penetrating the eyes, garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a bugle or some other well known signal, and arranged in lines of a hundred or a thousand each, with their backs turned to the quarter from whence the simoon is expected, and beneath the shelter thus afforded the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand opposed in its course, rises in a little while to the camels' backs, and begins to pour down on the other side. Now they must again bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie, although the atmosphere is thick with the yellow sand, producing darkness so total that one cannot see an extended hand, and darkness too that cannot be felt—new position to be taken, a new line of camels and the same operation gone through with. This is often necessary to be done many times, until reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion, they sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of women and children, and the bleated cries of men and beasts, help to make the scene a fearful beyond description. One of these simoons to which Mr. Buckingham was exposed, lasted eighteen hours, and a caravan of 20,000 persons, returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to the shrine of Mahomet, which was taken by this destroying blast and 15 escaped alive to tell the tale. —Jeffersonian.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday night (the 9th ult.) at 10 o'clock, a stranger on horseback, called at the Central House in the borough of North East, in this county, and inquired for the residence of two brothers, James and Ephraim Smedley. After receiving directions from the landlord, he proceeded in the direction of their houses, and after being gone fifteen or twenty minutes, long enough to have had an interview with the proprietors, he was seen to ride back past the Central House, towards the west. He was gone in this direction long enough to have ridden, perhaps, a quarter of a mile and back, when he returned accompanied by another person on horseback, and followed by the carriage and horses of a prominent citizen of this county, now we believe president of the Erie county Abolition Society. The carriages of the carriage were fastened down close all around, and a man driving upon the outside. The whole circumstance naturally exciting some curiosity, one or two citizens who happened to be in the Central House, followed the carriage down the street, when it was driven into the back yard of Dr. James Smedley, and six blacks were unloaded—one negro man, two wenches, and three negro boys. The negro was a very large and athletic man. The Smedleys were then seen to hurry and call

the Rev. Mr. Adair, pastor of the Presbyterian church, captain Truman Tule, and a number of other citizens, who were seen hurrying from all directions, to the house of Dr. James Smedley. The horses were soon changed in the carriage. The Rev. Mr. Adair was seen to bring one of two horses to the ground; and a number of other horses were brought from different quarters. Several persons gathered around the carriage armed with clubs, and thus back, surrounding the carriage, the whole moved off to the east, with the blacks closed in the carriage as before. Little more is known concerning the transaction, except that it was stated by one of the parties most actively engaged, that these blacks were runaway slaves from Richmond, Va., and that they were aiding in their escape.

Erie (Pa.) paper.

TENNESSEE.

We hail with much satisfaction the spirit of improvement and reform, which pervaded the late Tennessee Legislature. The acts of the last Legislature of that State shed a bright halo around the intelligence of the State. We trust one Alabama may be enlightened by its intelligence, and be thereby saved from the ways of patriotism. Tennessee has fairly embarked in an untried sea, so far as her fiscal operations are concerned, predicated mainly on the principles of the report, lately transcribed in this paper.

We shall await with some concern the operation of this most plausible scheme, and feel a strong confidence in its success. Having for its object, the great subjects of Education and Internal Improvement, we can with truth add, it deserves success.

There was an act passed by the same body, repealing all laws licensing tippling houses; another prohibiting the sale and use of Bowie knives; and also an act in effect abolishing capital punishments.

The act last mentioned, we deem as the just exponent of the genius of the age; and should be glad to see a similar law adopted in every civilized country.

A great number of important acts were passed in addition to those enumerated, many of which reflect distinguished honor on the State.

Oseola, the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief, died of an inflammation of the throat, at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, on the night of the 30th Jan.

Deserved Rebuke.—Mr. Dawson, member of the House in relation to the prevalence of angry bickerings and personal attacks between the members. It ought to be remembered by members of Congress, that they occupy a high and responsible station—that the force of their example is great, and that the people will catch and exhibit the same spirit they exhibit. The New York Centinel and Enquirer gives the following article in relation to Mr. Dawson's remarks in the House.

Mr. Dawson rose to call the attention of the House to the fact that the debates of the House had degenerated into personal and mutual attacks of each other by the members. It was with infinite mortification that he had listened to the debates to-day and hereof before. Standing in the lobby this morning, he shrank at the recollection which were passed about here. It was time for gentlemen, who were at the head of committees, to quit their system of personal attacks. A stranger could not hear the debates here without supposing that the whole House was composed of "political scamps and vagabonds." The letter-writers and reporters who came to spread information through the country, had nothing to communicate but vulgar, harsh personalities.

A Prophecy.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinac, July 31, states that General Brady says the most extensive and horrid Indian war we have ever known in this country is yet to come. The seat of it will be in the northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians becoming aware of their strength, being driven west, and obliged to live all together. The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sioux, alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

DEATH OF OSEOLA.—This far-famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Shiloh's Island, on Tuesday night, January 30th. He had been sick for some time, when we saw him at the Theatre, he looked sad and that fever, but whether he fell a victim of the common cold, or to the hardships of a weary and a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance, and we believe was in nothing neglected; but it would not do his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a capillary body, yet in there something in the character of this man, not fond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself, no man owed less consistent in bold and decisive action, deadly but sagacious in council, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, surely a resistless ascendancy over his adoptive tribe, by the dazing of his deeds, the constancy of his policy. In council he spoke little; he made the other Chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public was the secret suggestions of the invisible master. Such was Oseola, who will be long remembered.

is the man who with the feeblest means produced the most terrible effects. —Charleston Mercury.

An arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department with the different Rail-Road Companies on the line between Washington and Philadelphia, for the transportation of the United States Mail, and by which passengers who leave Washington at 6 o'clock in the morning, may breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New York, all on the same day. —Mobile Advertiser.

Maryland and Pennsylvania.—A serious difficulty has arisen between these neighbors. Certain slaves had fled from Maryland in Pennsylvania, where they continued some time. The owner at length discovered and brought them away, in doing which, it is alleged they neglected some of the formalities enjoined by the laws of the latter State. The Governor of Pennsylvania has made a call upon the Governor of Maryland to deliver these citizens as kidnappers and the latter has issued his warrant accordingly. —Charleston Mercury.

Fire in New Orleans.—A correspondent writes that three Steamboats, the Marmora, the Cumberland, and the Chickasaw, were burnt on Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock at the levee. The Marmora had a full load of cotton on board. It is said that there was no insurance on either.

The Commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of the Mississippi Banks, have reported favorably of the condition of the Brandon river and state that the Bank has available funds over and above its issues, to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The following are the yeas and nays on ordering this bill to a third reading in the Senate:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young.

NAYS.—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Merrick, Prentiss, Roane, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, —12.

A BILL, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and cultivated any part thereof in said year, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived, and continued in force two years, beginning from the date of the passage of this act, and until the expiration of said term, each one of said sections of said act, shall have no claims, by virtue of this act to any other land; and provided always, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished for six months or more, or to any land actually occupied by authority of the United States; and provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect any of the selections of public land for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purposes, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

The vote on the passage of the Pre-emption bill was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, King, Lyon, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright and Young—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift and Wall—18.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1839.

Private petitions presented by Messrs. HUBBARD, NICHOLAS and ROANE.

By Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky—Two petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, for the completion of the Frigate Raritan; referred.

Mr. ALLEN—of citizens of Ohio, on abolition and Texas.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate cause to be compiled and printed all the documents relative to the public lands; and that each member of the Senate be furnished with a copy thereof. Also, that he cause to be received the same, one copy of the American State papers published by Galle and Seaton.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing Vicksburg a Port of Entry; ordered to a second reading.

On motion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire the expediency of granting to the State of Michigan 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN Resolved, That the Committee inquire the expediency of immediate right of citizenship in the U. S. service. Bill for the increase of the Military establishment; read a third time and red.

Also, bill making appropriation for the suppression of the Indian tribes in Florida; read twice and red.

Bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, came to the orders of the day.

The bill provides that all settlers who have located on the public domain, on Dec. 1, 1837, shall have pre-emption privilege to such lands.

A long discussion arose on a question amend by Mr. White, providing that improvement made previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title. Several amendments were made to modify the bill, but it was finally adopted in the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, McKean, Merrick, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Clay of Kentucky, King of Ala., Lyon, Norvell, Prentiss, Walker, Wright, Young—10.

The Senate then adjourned.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee on amending the Constitution of the United States, reported the following resolution, which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [Mr. W. remarked that the resolution had received the unanimous sanction of the committee.]

The select committee appointed to revise the resolution of the House of Representatives, January 11, 1838, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to provide for the appointment of members of Congress to fill vacancies during the time for which they are elected Senators or Representatives, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Congress assembled, two-thirds of the Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, when ratified by the Legislatures of the four-fifths of the States, shall be valid, to the intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

"No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President, or any officer, during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter."

PENSION AGENCY AT TUSCALOOSA.—Mr. Lawler, from the select committee on this subject, reported a bill for paying certain pensions at Tuscaloosa, the State of Alabama which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate the communication of the light houses ordered to be printed.

The consideration of the bill granting pre-emption rights was resumed.

A lengthy discussion arose, and was continued by Messrs. Crittenden, Clay, Webster, Bayard, Walker, Benton, King, and others, relative to what should, under the law, constitute actual settlement.

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend, by adding certain articles which should be authenticated to constitute such settlement, which was for some time further discussed, and was then adopted 26 to 21 as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Moulton, Norvell, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—21.

Mr. Bayard further amended, and proofs of settlement should be given to the Register of the Land Office, pursuant to the rules of the law of 1830, which proposition was objected to by Messrs. King, Benton and others.

A motion of Mr. Bayard to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday was lost—25 to 23, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift and Wall—18.

Terms:

POETRY.

AN EXILE'S DREAM.
Sweet dream! to my pillow return,
The heart-weary wanderer cheer!
Redeem from the moldering urn
The treasures to Memory dear.

Methought I awoke on the hill
Where oft in my boyhood I slept;
The leaf of the aspen was still—
My dog to my pillow had crept.

The moon, on my kindred's abode,
Shone bright as on midsummer's eve;
When I sprang o'er the dew-sprinkled road,
The kisses of peace to receive.

Joy lighted the white-colum'd hall,
Love smiled on the steps of the door;
While Reverly woke at the call
Of her who shall waken no more.

The woodbine hung gay o'er the thatch,
Now sunk with the wrecks of the wave;
And I saw on the half-opened latch
The hand that is dust in the grave.

The corn-reapers sang on the hill
Where now the wild wood pigeon cries;
How blithe was the hum of the mill
Where lonely the winter wind sighs!

Blest land—shall I view thee no more?
Shall my feet never press thee again?
But fancy thy arms shall restore,
For me they unfaded remain.

Thy dome may be silent and cold,
But memory claims it her own;
The ruin I cannot behold
To me shall be ever unknown.

Thy grove may be leafless and shorn
Yet fancy still pictures their prime;
She hears not thy foresters mourn,
She sees not the winter of Time.

The axe of the stranger has laid
My bow of love's radiant low,
But Memory visits their shade—
Still, still in her Eden they grow.

The faces I loved in their bloom
All furrowed and faded may be;
The hearts may be cold in the tomb
That bounded in gladness with me;

But I shall not behold their decay,
Nor tread on the turf where they sleep
Nor see round their moldering clay,
The worms of the sepulchre creep.

No—still I will beckon them near,
While through the dim valley I roam—
Their voices at midnight I hear—
They call the poor wanderer home.

Below'd—ye assemble there still,
The home of a father to share—
My pathway may be dreary and chill
But soon ye shall welcome me there.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was once expressed by the reverend gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer which I will tell you—and perhaps slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and so it chanced that he went on for a year, without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the week slipped on; and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name, or seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he had made up his mind to seek her acquaintance, and marry her, if possible when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make a habit of his religion and his life. He was anxious to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated. After she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that concealed affection for him, had hurried her to the grave. Since that said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only. I shall speak to her in heaven.—N. Y. Mirror.

NEW WAY TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady, who gave out that her head resembled Death's Head.

Among the numerous lovers, who, in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honors of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face, there were reckoned no less than seven hundred and nineteen. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she received from Belgium, written by well known characters, who said they would never revolt, though she should

prove the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few solicited her hand in a gallant style, she was generous enough to order her secretary to return her thanks.

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union, in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. Invered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated.—He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part, was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with the invisible features displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had made on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in acceding to his proposals, but expressed to him at the same time, the dread that he would repent on beholding her face, which she described to be that of death, in its most terrific form. She urged him to beware of rashness, and consider well whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur.

"Well! well!" said the young man, "accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband."

"I consent," replied she, "but remember that I shall not survive the appearance of fright and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage."

"I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart, and not your figure, I love."

"In eight days," said the lady, "you shall be satisfied."

They prepared for marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the gentleman to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.

"If you have not courage enough to suffer for your companion," said she, "I shall at least be consoled by the reflection, that I have enriched him whom I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory."

Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse, and placed her hand upon her mask.—What a situation for a husband! His heart palpitated, his face turned pale—the mask fell—he beheld affectionately, you have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty."

The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livonia, where the great property of the lady was situated.

THE SOUNDING MOUNTAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Lieut. Welsted, dated Mount Sinai, September 26, 1856, and published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. "You once expressed a wish to know something of the Djibbel Narana or sounding mountain, concerning which there has been so much doubt and discussion in Europe. I visited it on my way here—it is situated on the sea shore about eight miles from Tor. A solid slope of the finest drift sand extends on the sea face from the base to the summit (about six hundred feet) at an angle of about 40 degrees with the horizon. This is encircled or rather semicircled, if the term is allowable, by a ridge of sandstone rocks rising up in a pointed pinnacle, and presenting little surface adapted for forming an echo. It is remarkable that there are several other slopes similar to this, but the sounding or rumbling, as it has been called, is confined to this alone. We dismounted from our camels, and remained at the base while a Bedonin scrambled up. We did not hear the sound until we had attained a considerable height. The sound then began rolling down, and it commenced a strain resembling the first faint notes of an Eolian harp or the fingers wetted and drawn over glass—increasing in loudness as the sand reached the base, when it was almost equal to thunder. It caused the rock on which we were seated to vibrate, and our frightened camels (animals you know not easily alarmed) to start off. I was perfectly astonished, as was Captain M— and the rest of the party. I had visited it before in the winter months, but the sound was then so faint as to be barely evident. But now the scorching heat of the sun had dried the sand and permitted it to roll down in large quantities. I cannot now form the most remote conjecture as to the cause of it. We must not, I find, now refer it to the sand falling into a hollow; that might produce a sound, but could never cause the prolonged vibrations, as it were, of some huge harp-string. I shall not venture on any speculation, but having carefully noted the facts, I shall lay them on my arrival in England, before some wiser head than my own, and see if he can make any thing out of them."

Texas is a great valley of rascals.

Every man who pays his subscription promptly in advance is a gentleman and a scholar.—Bedham Patriot.

Almost every man in Texas pays his subscription promptly in advance. Ergo, Texas is a land of gentlemen and scholars, consequently the editor of the Boston Atlas is a great rascal, and we respectfully request his neighbor of the Deadham Patriot to ac-

quaint him in the politest manner possible of this well established fact.—Texas Tel.

There are two important eras in the life of a woman—one, when she wonders who she will have, the other when she wonders who will have her.

Love grows best among troubles; as trees are best transplanted in cloudy weather.

THE SUN FLOWER.

The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, cultivated by every planter and farmer as part of his provision crop. It can be turned to profitable account on all our plantations; any other grain known to us, inasmuch as it can be made to yield more to the acre in exhausted soil, with little labor, and with greater prospect of success.

Its seed are wholesome and nutritious food for poultry, cattle and hogs, and very much relished by them.

From the seed an oil is obtained, with great facility, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olives.

They are also pectoral. A tea made of them is quite as effective as flaxseed, or any other in catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this tea, sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me than the prescriptions of my physician, that I attributed my early restoration to health to its agency alone. Certainly a favorable change did not occur until I used this tea, which I did upon the recommendation of a citizen of one of the upper counties of North Carolina.

It is also stalks in the green state are preferred by cattle to any other provision. I have thrown green grass and fodder to my cattle, and sun flower leaves in the latter, to try the cattle, and they have commenced eating the latter first; this I have tried often with the same result. The whole plant, cut up in the green state, and boiled with cotton seed, or a little meal, affords a delicious food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this, let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; he will find its flavor aromatic like that of the parsnip, with a sweetness.—Southern Agriculturist.

Widow's Sale of TOWN LOTS.
WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT, in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold lots belonging to said town, the terms of sale being as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash.
One fourth in twelve months.
One fourth in two years, and the purchase money failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed in the State, and many of the Lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town—a number of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th, February, 1858.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

STOP THE THIEF.
WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two hands high, six years old last spring, and a half taken off with him a blind bridle with old head and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

Feb. 15, 1858.—St.
WM. C. BADGETT.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dates not recollected due the 15th July 1858. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

BRYANT MCLENDON,
CLAIROB SKINNER.

Administrators Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MELNER, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1858.

Storage and Commission Business.
GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned, respecting informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, and upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY,
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, Mr. W. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. FORNEY, Secretary.
Feb. 15th, 1858.—St.

Hubbard & others, }
Peterson's heirs & others, } In Chancery.

ON motion of complainants it is ordered and decreed, that the matters and things in the bill and that the report to this court at its next session complaints for the lots mentioned in the bill who are insolvent or unable to pay the purchase money for the said lots, and also the particular lots for the several persons who are the securities for each of said principal debtors, for said lots. It is further ordered and decreed, that William B. McClelland as administrator of Charles W. Peters, deceased, do answer this bill in ninety days; and in default thereof that an attachment issue vs. him. And further, that after the filing of the answer of the defendants that leave be given to all parties to take depositions and this cause be continued &c. his answer and file an answer to original and amended bill in ninety days. A true copy from the minutes of the court.

Test.
Feb. 15th, 1858. JAMES CROW, Clk.

NOTICE.
Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis, therefore notice is hereby given that in election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February, to elect a justice of the peace for said beat.

Feb. 9th, 1858. J. H. WHITE,
Captain of said beat.

Notice.
To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place, (Sockaparty,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well known to the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above, three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment.
Sockaparty, February 8, 1858.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th of December 1857, a certain Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about five years old, a star on her forehead, shod about fifteen and a half hands high.

Feb. 8, 1858. J. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 13 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

Feb. 8, 1858.—St.
J. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

WAREHOUSE.
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Warehouse, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. C. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper, and offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions of Cotton and Merchandise of all descriptions, and the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1857.—3m.
F. WILSON & CO.

\$20 REWARD.
WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville in Talladega County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chestnut sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white about her excepting a small white spot on her back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gelded, and is easily scared and starts frequently when any one who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses.

GEORGE W. STONE, or ISAAC STONE.

Near Mardisville.
Feb. 1, 1858.

The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks and send the account to this office for collection.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive a warrant.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Feb. 1, 1858.—St.
W. W. & Co.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the
LABICOOGA GOLD MINES, Rancocas employment will be given by
JOHN GOODEN
Jan. 25, 1858.—7t.

Administrators Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAURLE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1858.—6t.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, Audirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt in store.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1857.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED.
THE WETUMPKA & CO. ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be made for ninety days. The hands will be well treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager of the above road, and forward their accounts to the subscribers.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1857.—4t.

O'Neill Michaux & Thompson
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Oct. 19, 1857.—3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of Clay, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, &c. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with dispatch.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Executor.
Nov. 16, 1857.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and John K. Sterling, Administrators of the estate of Turner, deceased, and filed accounts and vouchers for final settlement, their administration on said estate. It is fore ordered by the Court, that forty days be given in the Jacksonville Republican, quiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March, 1858, and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. January 11, 1858.—6t.

C. A. GREEN, Judge.

A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

January 11, 1858.—6t.

Administrators Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of Turner, deceased, are notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff and Administrator, by order of the Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1858.—6t.

DOCTOR
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.
Ala. tenders his professional services to the public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant attendance for nearly thirteen years in the State of Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to successfully attend to the diseases of this climate, and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He has devoted great attention to the study of the diseases of the lungs, and is consulted at his office recently occupied by John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1857.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clk. S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Cras Jesse Mitchell, Clk. S. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doct. John M. Neal.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1858.—3m.

SHERIFF SALE.
WILL be sold on the first day of March next before the Court House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. the following property, (viz): Lot of Land for section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Lot 10 as the property of Daniel McClelland to be sold by Attachments issued from Justice Court, levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. T. and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this day of January, 1858.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 18, 1858.—St.

Administrators Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff and Administrator, by order of the Court Cherokee County, Dec. 14, 1857.—4t.

Administrators Notice.
THE creditors of the estate of John G. Amos, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff and Administrator, by order of the Court Cherokee County, Dec. 14, 1857.—4t.

